THE

North-China Herald.

AND MARKET REPORT.

VOL. II., No. 66. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JULY 25TH, 1868. PRICE, TAELS 12 ₱ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—Mr. HOBART SEYMOUR GEARY is authorized to sign our Firm.

OLYPHANT & Co.
1ja 1 China, July 1, 1868.

NOTICE.—The authority granted to Mr. C. A. REES to sign my name per procuration, ceases from this date.

F. R. GAMWELL.
30se 2 Shanghai, 30th June, 1868.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself at this Port, as a Public Tea Inspector and General Commission Agent, under the style or firm of JOHN ODELL & Co.

JOHN ODELL.
29jy 2550 Foochow 13th, April, 1868.

NOTICE.—Mr. HENRY EDWARD BUSH has this day been admitted a Partner in my Firm, which will henceforth be carried on under the style of BUSH BROTHERS.

JAMES E. BUSH.
30se 2311 Newchwang, 25th Mar., 1868.

INSURANCES.

THE
BRITISH AND FOREIGN
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)

Capital, One Million.

Directors.

THOMAS CHILTON, Esq., Chairman.
SAMUEL STITT, Esq., } Deputy-
FRANCIS A. CLINT, Esq., } Chairmen.
Francis C. Braun, Esq.
George Cockburn, Esq.
John P. Duff, Esq.
P. Geo. Heyworth, Esq.
Thomas Harrison, Esq.
Charles Holland, Esq.
Edward Lawrance, Esq.
C. O. Ledward, Esq.
Robert Maxwell, Esq.
David Stuart, Esq.
H. T. Wilson, Esq.
T. Wilkinson Tetley, Esq.

LIVERPOOL.

Underwriter—ROBERT N. DALE.
Secretary—WALTER D. PRITT.
Offices—EXCHANGE BUILDINGS WEST.

Manager in London—J. H. LUKIS,
Office—26, CORNHILL.

Manchester Office—5, ST. ANN'S SQUARE,
WILLIAM P. SHARP,
Superintendent.

REID & Co.,
Agents at Shanghai.
15de 2942 Shanghai, 16th June, 1868.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1.—On Buildings or on their contents.
2.—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEORGE RICHARDSON & Co.,

CENTRAL CHAMBERS, SOUTH CASTLE ST., LIVERPOOL, (ENGLAND.)

MANUFACTURES of and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Model Steam Engines, Magic Lanterns and Slides, Metallic Screw and Paddle Steamers and Sailing Yachts, Telescopes, Microscopes, Opera Glasses, Stereoscopes and Slides, Globes, Mathematical Instruments, Barometers, Thermometers, Spectacles, Eye and Reading-Glasses, Field and Marine Glasses, Model Telegraphs, Electric Lights, Tool Chests, Croquet, all the new In and Out-door Games, Water Colour Paints, &c., &c., &c.

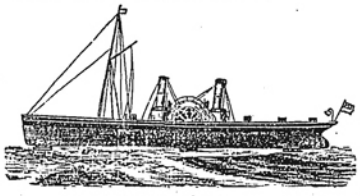
For full particulars of above and hundreds of other articles see Illustrated Catalogue, 112 pages, sent free on application

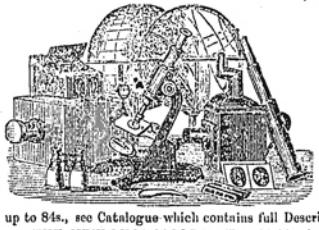
WORKING MODEL STEAM ENGINES.
Vertical Engines, from 6s. 6d. to 31s. 6d.
Horizontal Engines, from 21s. to 70s.
Locomotive Engines, 25s., 50s., 75s. 84s., and 130s. each.
Marine Engines, both paddle and screw (for boat) 70s. and 105s. each.
Beam Engines, 100s. each.
Pump Engines, 87s. 6d.
See Catalogue for full Description and Engravings of the above.

MAGIC LANTERNS AND SETS OF SLIDES
Complete from 7s. 6d. to £22 each. Pairs of Lanterns for Dissolving Views, &c., from £3 15s. to £33. See Catalogue for full Description and Engravings of the above.

Metallic Screw and Paddle Steamers,
Complete with Engines, &c., from £6 10s. to £20 each.
See Catalogue for full Description and Engravings of above.

Metallic Sailing Yachts
With Sails, Rigging, &c., complete, 6s. 6d., 13s., 16s. 6d., and 21s. each.
See Catalogue for full Description and Engravings of above.





Telescopes.

THE LORD BROUGHAM TELESCOPE.
Lord Brougham thought so highly of this Telescope that he gave G. R & Co. permission to call it as above. It will distinguish the time by a church clock five miles and a flag staff ten miles, landscapes thirty miles off, and will define the Satellites of Jupiter and Phases of Venus, &c. This extraordinary, cheap and powerful Glass is of the best make and possesses Achromatic Lenses, and is equal to a Telescope that costs £5. Price 7s. 6d. each. For about 25 other varieties ranging in price up to 84s., see Catalogue which contains full Description of the above.

THE NEW MICROSCOPE. This highly finished Instrument is warranted to show the Animalculæ in water, Eels in paste, &c., magnifying some hundreds of times; it is mounted on a Brass Stand and has a compound body with Achromatic Lenses, Test Objects, Forceps, and Spare Glasses for mounting objects, &c. In a polished Mahogany Case, complete, price 7s. 6d. each. For about 20 other varieties ranging in prices to 63s.

See Catalogue, which contains full description of the above.

G. R. & Co. have published a Catalogue of 112 pages, Illustrated with 14 full paged Engravings of Steam Engines, 8 Lithographed Drawings, beautifully printed in colours, of Screw and Paddle Steamers and Sailing Yachts, and about 20 Views of Magic Lanterns and Slides, describing upwards of 1500 varieties of Slides, embracing every subject; also full particulars of all the above named, and many other articles; with numerous TESTIMONIALS. Sent post-free to any part of the world on application.

N.B.—The Telescopes can be sent by post at a charge of from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. extra. All goods securely packed in strong wood cases for which no charge is made and forwarded by cheapest and most expeditious route to any part of the world. (In cases where Freight must be paid in England the amount for same must be included in the remittance.)

Remittances must in all cases accompany orders and may be made by Bankers' Drafts (on London) payable at sight, or Post Office Order, or Coin in Registered Letter.

*** A Catalogue lies at the Office of this paper for inspection and from which orders may be sent to save time.

8de 2860 13th June, 1868.

JOHN MOIR & SON,

ABERDEEN,

Supply the following ARTICLES of the first quality:—

Pickles, Sauces, Mushroom Ketchup Tart Fruits, Calf's-Foot Jelly, Raspberry Vinegar, Essence of Beef, Extractum Carnis, Potted Meats and Fish, Oysters, Lobsters, Orange Marmalade, Flavouring Essences, &c.

J. M. & S. would particularly recommend "THE ABERDEEN SAUCE,"

And

"THE ABERDEEN PICKLE."

15au 1940 February 15th, 1868.

BRIGHT CHARCOAL IRON WIRE,

"STAR-BRAND,"

TO BE HAD ONLY OF

HEINTZMANN & ROCHUSSEN,
23 ABCHURCH LANE
LONDON.

29no-68 1331 Shanghai, 30th Nov., 1866.

INSURANCES.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf 618 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

INSURANCES.

THE
North-China Insurance Company.

(Established 1st January, 1863.)

Capital, Tls. 1,500,000, in 1,500 Shares, for Taels 1,000 each.

PAID UP CAPITAL TAELS 300,000, OR TAELS 200 PER SHARE.

Provisional Committee.

W. J. BRYANS, Esq., *Chairman.*
(Messrs. Turner and Co.)
F. H. BELL, Esq.
(Messrs. W. R. Adamson and Co.)
A. MICHIE, Esq.
(Messrs. Chapman, King and Co.)
E. H. LAVERS, Esq.
(Messrs. Gilman and Co.)
F. PORTER, Esq.
(Messrs. Gibb. Livingston and Co.)
Directors of the Company, 1866-8.

AT a General Meeting held on Tuesday, the 12th day of May, 1868, the following Resolutions were passed, relative to the continuance of the Company for a further period of three years from the 1st January 1869; and Notice is hereby given that applications for Shares in the annexed Form, will be received at the Offices of the Company until 31st October, 1868.

Applications for Shares from Persons not resident in Shanghai, must be accompanied by a Power of Attorney to their Agents to sign the Deed of Settlement on their behalf and generally to represent them in all matters connected with the Company.

In accordance with the Resolution passed at the meeting of 18th November 1867, a separate Office of the Company will be opened in London, on 1st January, 1869.

By orders of the Court of Directors.

JOHN S. MACKINTOSH,
Secretary.

Shanghai, 15th May, 1868.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

No.

To the Provisional Committee of the NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,

hereby request that you will allot to Shares in the above Company, and agree to accept such Shares, or any less number you may allot to ; and agree to pay the first call of Tls. 200 per Share, and all subsequent calls, and to subscribe the Deed of Settlement whenever required to do so.

Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
.....

Printed Forms of Application for Shares can be obtained at the Office of the Company.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED TO ABOVE.

Res. I.—That a company to be called the "North-China Insurance Company" shall be formed for a further period of three years, from 1st Janv. 1869 to 31st Decr. 1871.

Res. II.—That the Directors for the time being of the present Company be appointed to act as a Provisional Committee to organise the new Company.

Res. III.—That this meeting recommends that the Provisional Committee should adopt as the basis of the new Company that the Capital should be 1,500,000 in 1,500 shares of Tls. 1,000 each; Paid up Capital Tls. 300,000 or Tls. 200 per share, and that the Committee be authorised to issue a prospectus inviting applications for shares and to proceed with the allotment.

31oc (c a.)

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

REVISION OF THE TREATY.

FOR SALE.

At the *North-China Herald* Office.

PAMPHLETS, containing the various MEMORIALS addressed to H. B. M. Minister on the Revision of the Treaty of Tientsin, and His Excellency's reply.

Price, $1.50 per copy.

North-China Insurance Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that One Share, numbered 211, standing in the name of Messrs. Meadows and Co., has been placed in the hands of the Company FOR SALE. Information as to premium contributed may be obtained on application at this Office; and Sealed Tenders for the purchase of the above Share, marked "Tender for Share No. 211," will be received until Saturday, 8th August, 1868.

By order of the Court of Directors.

JOHN S. MACKINTOSH,
Secretary.

Shanghai, 24th July, 1868.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

BIRTH.

At Shanghai, on the 22nd July, the wife of Mr. GEORGE ROGGERS, of a daughter.

LATEST DATES

England..(tel.)..	June 27	Hankow,.....	July 22
Hongkong,.....	July 19	Nagasaki,.....	„ 11
Foochow.....	„ 12	Yokohama,.....	„ 12
Tientsin,.....	„ 20	Osaka	„ 4

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong,.....Apr. 22	Received via Marseilles	
Shanghai,..... „ 15	June 1st.	

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Date.	Time of High or Low Water.	Rise or Fall.	Wind.	Force.	I.	Bar.	Ther.
	h. m.	ft. in.				″ ′	°
July 18 L.W.	6.24	13.01	E. N. E.	10	r	29.72	80
„ 18 H.W.	10.24	22.04	E. by S.	10	c	29.70	82
„ 18 L.W.	6.07	15.05	NEbyN.	12	r	29.52	75
„ 19 L.W.	8.20	12.07	N. W.	7	r	29.60	77
„ 19 H.W.	11.47	20.11	W. by N.	5	c	29.59	82
„ 20 L.W.	8.40	11.10	S. S. E.	2	b	29.82	84
„ 20 H.W.	0.12	22.02	South	3	b	29.81	83
„ 21 L.W.	9.42	12.00	S. by W.	5	b	29.62	85
„ 21 H.W.	0.34	22.02	„	4	b	29.60	87
„ 22 L.W.	10.46	11.03	S. by E.	3	b	29.91	86
„ 22 H.W.	1.03	22.00	S. S. W.	2	b	29.60	88
„ 23 L.W.	11.18	11.03	„	2	b	29.95	89
„ 23 H.W.	2.14	21.11	S.WbyS.	2	b	29.92	91
„ 24 L.W.	11.58	11.08	„	1	b	29.96	93
„ 24 H.W.	3.44	21.07	S. W.	1	b	29.92	93

EXPLANATION.

F. Force (1 to 12). I. Initials; b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

THERMOMETER—SHANGHAI.

DATE.	1868.		1867.	
	Night. Min.	*Day. Max.*	*Night. Min.*	*Day. Max.*
July 17	78	85	76	82
„ 18	76	79	78	87
„ 19	70	81	76	87
„ 20	74	86	79	91
„ 21	70	88	80	90
„ 22	78	89	80	89
„ 23	78	92	80	90
„ 24	79	93	79	89

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per "Ganges" for Shanghai—Messrs. Morris, Cicognin, Briscianna, and Rotvingo. For Yokohama—Signor del Oro, Messrs. Iliffe, Daphison, Hiels, Whittle, Hatter, Aurouche, Bourbon and Scinon. Per "Hinghai" from Foochow—H. E. the Futae and Suite of Quantung Province, and Lt. Comdr. Beardrea, U. S. Navy. Per "Fire Queen," from Hankow,—Mr. W. H. Medhurst and family, Messrs. Cunningham and Haslam; from Kiukiang,—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Todd and Capt. Roberts; from Chinkiang,—Messrs. Dickson, Jarvis and Bean.

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD AND MARKET REPORT.*—Per Annum, *Twelve Taels;*—Six Months, *Six Taels;*—Three Months, *Four Taels;*—*all payable in advance.* SINGLE NUMBERS, 2 *mace 5 cash.*—FIVE COPIES, *One Tael.* Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

THE publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 1 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1868.

IN another column we give further particulars about Chinkeang, which tend to confirm the views we expressed when writing, some time ago, about the purposed reduction in its Consular rank. There is no doubt that its interests sank, under Mr. Harvey's rule, to a very low ebb. There, as well as in Shanghai, reaction from the inflated prosperity of 1863-4 was keenly felt. At one time indeed it appeared to have sunk past all recovery. The rebellion, which had fixed in that neighborhood its firmest grasp, had extinguished more than one branch of industry, for which Chinkeang was a natural outlet, and the stoppage of the great water highway on which it is a principal station, necessarily cut off from it one great source of busy trade. The Consular auspices, too, under which it there laboured were not such as to encourage progress. No effort was made to sustain failing interests, and unhappy sufferers by the compradoric frauds which were then too frequent, met repulse rather than assistance in the quarter where they were entitled to claim support. Eighteen months ago, then, H. B. M. Minister may have been justified in giving up Chinkeang as hopeless, and in recommending its reduction to an appendage of Shanghai. It was necessary to have an official representative there; but, as it seemed likely that he would soon have no interests to protect, one of very subordinate rank would quite suffice. The proposal was made, after a due amount of delay, and was sanctioned after the usual routine—just about the time when prospects began to brighten, and when an active Consul was more than ever necessary to push forward its interests. Its trade in cotton goods, opium, sugar, metals, sandalwood, has increased variously from several hundred to several thousand per cent; and the port threatens to soon take a spurt which shall carry it to a front rank, if the hopes which are entertained of making it a depôt for native coal, are realised. We would not be misunderstood, or misrepresented. We are quite aware that the annual trade of Chinkiang—about two millions and a half sterling—is small compared with that of other ports; but we urge that it is an improving trade and, as such, deserves to be fostered rather than exposed to additional obstruction. That inconvenience will result from the change, can be hardly doubted. We all know the numerous and vexatious delays that continually occur in transacting business with the native authorities, even where the Consulate and Yamen are only a mile apart: and can imagine from this experience, what will be the result when every matter has to be referred a distance of 150 miles—to Shanghai—and back again to Chinkiang; and backward and forward, for the sake of explanation, for several weeks before anything is arrived at. It is hardly possible to find any people in the world who can match the Chinese in causing delay and raising difficulties and impediments. And nothing can enable them to carry on this game so successfully, as to remove the pressure, which should be brought to bear on them from their immediate neighbourhood, to a distance. This is what they have always tried to accomplish, and what induced us to insist on the presence of a Minister at Peking. It is to be feared that sending to Shanghai from Chinkiang will be also equivalent to putting a case in Chancery. But, as we remarked on another occasion, this is far from being the only consideration at issue. The presence of a Consul is necessary to help forward prospects which are only budding, and whose future depends much on the care with which they are fostered. That the coal mines must be opened sooner or later, no one can doubt; but we want them opened sooner; and the presence at Chinkiang of a man who can bring weight to bear to accomplish that object, is essential.

Summary of News.

A violent gale—the outer edge of a typhoon—blow over the settlement during the night of the 19th and morning of the 20th instant, doing some damage. Some ships which experienced the full force of the cyclone, at sea, have come in badly damaged. Some of their reports, as well as a sketch of the effects of the blow on shore, will be found on another page.

It is rumoured that several changes are likely to be soon made in the Customs Service. Mr. Kleinwachter goes from Kiukiang to Swatow; his collision with the Taotai precluding his stay at the former port, where he will be relieved by Mr. Bowra who will, in turn, be relieved by Mr. White at Ningpo. Mr. Kopsch succeeds the later at Takao. With reference to Mr. Kleinwachter's removal, it is generally remarked that the removal of the Taotai from Kiukiang would be a more appropriate step, as that official is clearly to blame. We are waiting with some interest to know who is to be the new Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai. Baron de Meritens and Mr. Dick are spoken of as likely men for the post.

We mentioned some time ago, that a change had been effected in the Che-hien-ship of Shanghai; the former occupant of the post having been appointed Hae-fung. It is reported that the change was brought about at the Magistrate's own wish, the check we have placed on the squeezing propensities of officials in Shanghai, rendering the former office unremunerative. Many of the principal Chinese merchants live in the foreign settlements; and we have raised so much difficulty to squeezing these, that the Magistrates declare they can hardly pay their expenses. We doubt the case being so extreme as this; but it is likely that the post is not so remunerative as it used to be.

A pamphlet is advertised for sale at this office, containing all the various Memorials that have been addressed to Sir Rutherford Alcock on the subject of the approaching treaty revision, together with His Excellency's reply. These Memorials have been already published in our columns, and have, no doubt, been perused by every resident in China. But it seemed desirable, for many reasons, that they should be reproduced in a compact form, for purposes of easy reference or transmission. The Memorials possess an interest apart from their possible influence on the approaching negociations, as a record of the opinions and wishes of the mercantile community at the time they were drawn up. Ten years hence, when railways and telegraphs have been introduced, and Chinese coal and minerals form a valuable staple of trade, it may be interesting to refer to the state of things sketched in these documents.

We are glad to hear that the revolving light which has been fixed on the Lightship at the entrance of the Yangtsze, is spoken of by shipmasters as a great success—a vast improvement on the old light.

Mr. Cumberland, who was acting fourth officer of the *Benares* at the time of her wreck, has handed us a protest against the sentence passed on him by the Naval Court. He was not the responsible officer of the watch, he says. The second officer was so. Mr. Cumberland therefore avers that he had no power to stop the ship or do other than he did—report what he saw to his superior. He intends to appeal to the Board of Trade.

H. P. M. Consul-General's country house was destroyed by fire on the 23rd instant, despite prompt assistance rendered from H. M. S. *Acorn.*

A gunboat built for the Chinese Government at the Kiangnan arsenal, was successfully launched on Thursday. Particulars are given on another page.

A CHEFOO correspondent writes that the working of the silver mine to which we alluded some weeks ago, has had to be abandoned, through the difficulty of getting coolies—mandarin opposition. An experienced digger has been to "prospect" the country, and reports highly of its mineral wealth. Some land in the bankrupt estate of Meadows and Co. has been sold at absurdly low prices, there having been no competition. The late theatrical performance was so successful that a permanent Amateur Corps has been started.

We hear from PEKING that the change predicted some weeks ago by our Tientsin correspondent, has been carried into effect. Li-hung-chang and Tso-tsung-tang have been ordered to the seats of their respective vice-royalties, and to keep these free from rebels; while the late Commandant at Moukden is appointed to command in chief the Northern army operating against the rebels in Chih-li and Shantung. It remains to be seen whether Li will accept his disgrace quietly.

The whereabouts of a quantity of bullion and other property stolen from the wreck of the *Benares*, is said to have been discovered in the neighborhood of NINGPO; and the Taotai has been applied to, to procure its restoration. The new owners, however, seem in no hurry to relinquish it, and the village where it is stowed is so queerly situated in a net-work of creeks, that it is difficult to use force. It is next to impossible to surround it, and the approach of an armed force would be simply a signal for the removal of the loot.

The provincial Commander-in-Chief has lately paid a visit to CHUSAN, accompanied by several armed lorchas, to review and reduce the garrison. A row is thought likely, as the Chusan men are rather independent and may object to being disbanded. It was reported likely that he would go on to to Pootoo; and the prospect is causing great excitement among the priests who live on the Island.

It is rumoured that M. Giquel's Foochow dockyard scheme has come to a deadlock.

HONGKONG papers give an account of a terrible mutiny on board the Italian ship *Theresa*, which sailed from Macao, with coolies, for Callao, in February last. After she had been sixty-two days out, the coolies made a rush aft, overpowered the European crew, of whom they killed twelve besides the first and second mate, and got possession of the ship. The Hakka and Punti coolies then had a fight among themselves, in which fifty were killed. The survivors made the Captain steer for Tin-pack, showing a knowledge of the compass and of the chart. Arrived at that port, they stripped the ship, aided it is alleged, by the local mandarins. They then let her go, and with eight Europeans and the Captain's wife only surviving, she made Macao on the 14th July. Some excitement is occasioned in Hongkong, by a report that a Chinese Customs Agency has been established there, which is empowered to grant, for Tls. 16, a permit for each chest of Opium shipped from the colony to a treaty port—and that it is the intention of the Chinese to confiscate any opium found on board any vessel without such permit. The thing sounds absurd, as the Foreign Customs would of course not carry out so palpably illegal an order. But it is frightening the Chinese; and we shall look with interest for further particulars. The Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steam-boat Company have declared a dividend, but its amount is unfortunately not mentioned in the *Daily Press'* report of proceedings at the meeting of shareholders. H. M. gun-boat *Algerine* has captured some more junks—whether really pirates this time, has not yet been determined.

An interesting paper on the ANDAMAN Islands will be found on another page. The inhabitants of these islands are, we believe, the lowest known grade of human beings. It seems that they are dying out.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

Editorial Selections.

PEKING.

THE papers received by the last mail canvas with freedom the qualifications and chances of Ministers and Consuls, in the event of a new Plenipotentiary being required for Peking. The retirement of Sir Rutherford Alcock is an occurrence which is expected to take place either towards the close of the present year, or in the early months of 1869; and the nomination of his successor is anxiously expected. The present is not the time for any review of the conduct of our present representative. On more than one occasion we have thought it our duty to write unfavourably about some of his official publications, while at other times we have seen much to commend. The position of British Minister at a city like Peking, is far more arduous than we imagine. The interests of merchants appear to lie entirely in one direction; and yet it has been shown that compliance with their requests would, in some cases, do them positive injury. In commerce, as in every thing else, we sometimes "beg our own harms." The Minister, it must be observed, is in a peculiar situation; he sees difficulties where the petitioner sees none; he knows the existence of cross interests and rival interests, and sinister interests, where the claimant for redress or extended privilege discerns nothing but his own immediate relief or enrichment. But when we allow this, we have made allowance enough. The Minister represents the nation. He is a public servant, paid to vindicate the cause of his fellow-countrymen with justice, candour and spirit. He mistakes his position altogether if he assumes a tone of hostility to his compatriots. If he condescends to reason with them at all, his arguments should be free from captious special pleading, and his language should bear no stain of asperity. He should explain with temper and courtesy, not dogmatise or sneer. The pressing questions of the day should be studied with thoroughness and, in case of difference between the people represented and the official who represents them, frank explanation should be occasionally resorted to. But this is by no means a justification of elaborate essays on all subjects large and small, imperial or local.

Now it is not easy to select from the candidates for the post about to be vacated, any one who is preeminently calculated to fill it with credit. The feelings of Englishmen are drawn instinctively to Sir Harry Parkes, for he is blessed with that peculiar temperament which Englishmen specially appreciate. Fearless intrepidity, unceasing energy, and a genial cordiality are never thrown away upon Anglo-Saxons. They are three qualities which have gone to make up every popular favourite in our history. But there are reasons which militate against the selection even of Sir Harry Parkes for Peking. In the first place, the Chinese Government might object to receive him. They might allege grave and cogent reasons why it would be imprudent to admit, as our representative, an official whose antecedents are so marked as those of their quondam prisoner. It is unlikely that they would do so; but for far less weighty reasons, the Court of Vienna refused to receive Mr. Anson Burlingame as envoy of the United States. And with this possibility before us, it might be unwise to risk the appearance of a slight. The appointment of the late Secretary of Legation would be a loss to literature rather than a gain to diplomacy. The other candidates named have claims based rather on length of service than special aptness. These things being so, we are forced to state a conclusion to which we have long arrived, viz., that the most proper British Minister for Peking would be a nobleman of rank and ability, who had never been in the country before. We want a fresh vigorous mind, and we want the prestige of birth and title. There are no people on the face of the earth more easily impressed by insignia of office and magnificence of style, than the Chinese. They respected Lord Elgin much because he came to them surrounded by a conquering army. They respected him more because he was a man of singular judgment and shrewdness; but we are assured they respected him most because he was invested with the grandeur of a rank which they had never before been privileged to see. We are convinced that the Foreign Secretary could not do better than to suggest the committal of our interests in China to a Peer. It has been a mistake to make men who have been observed all their way up the official ladder from the lowest rung, our Representatives in Eastern Courts. The Oriental mind has certain known weaknesses, and these should be noticed and used. Besides, the advantage that would be gained by submitting Chinese politics to fresh eyes cannot easily be over estimated. Acknowledged rank, and freedom from traditional influences are the special qualites required in a British Minister—these may help us to preserve, we had almost written to recover, our position at Peking.

CHINESE PROGRESS.

IN the *North American Review* for April, Mr. Raphael Pumpelly, who will be remembered by many of our readers as having made an examination of the mineral resources of China, contributes an article entitled "Western Policy in China." It is written in a singularly calm and impartial spirit; the colouring is neither very brilliant nor very gloomy, but it is a fair and dispassionate description of the present state of China in its relation to foreign interests, and of recent events so far as they illustrate, or form an instructive contrast to, the condition of affairs which we now witness. The spirit with which the writer regards the subject is only remotely hopeful; he neither turns away in disgust; insisting that nothing is to be done unless we can conjure up a second deluge, nor does he bask in extravagant contemplation of the enormous wealth and progress which a few sentences engrossed on treaty parchment, might suddenly produce. But the article has one conspicuous merit that we cannot altogether pass over in silence. It sums up in a few meagre, but nevertheless satisfactory, historical references, the undoubted residuum which even a cursory glance at the course of events during the last twenty years must leave behind; namely that in the midst of apparent stagnation or at least insufficient movement, there has really been marked progress. No one can fail to observe that the haughty, disdainful, and exclusive spirit of former times has been abandoned; the exorbitant pretensions of Chinese Emperors have crumbled into nothingness; the carefully foulded superstition of transcendent superiority over the outer barbarians and of universal dominion over the human race, has sustained a shock from which recovery is impossible.

The two causes which most contributed to bring about this change, were the residence of the foreign ministers at Peking, and the establishment of the Customs system under foreigners. The effect of both measures was to bring the Chinese authorities into direct and frequent personal intercourse with foreigners, either in their own service or at least friendly to them. The old system of force was supplanted in great measure by persuasion, and the peaceful recommendations of foreign ministers; and we can scarcely for a moment doubt that the attitude of the latter, in exhibiting their sincerity for the welfare of the Chinese people and their desire to uphold the integrity of the empire, was well calculated to inspire that confidence which has led the Chinese to see and to confess their weakness. To this we refer as a change in the policy of the Chinese Government, but we by no means assert that all feeling of antagonism has been removed. The change that has been brought about is, from an unreasoning hostility towards foreigners and a determination to concede nothing except to force, to an antagonism which regards many of the demands of foreigners, as unreasonable and highly dangerous to the empire, but which undoubtedly begins to weigh the advantages and disadvantages of concessions upon their own merits; and, so far as inexperienced Chinese minds can do so, in their bearings upon the material welfare of their own people. The Peking official may not move with such swift step as we should like, but since the foreign ministers have gone to reside at the capital they have been persuaded to travel at least in the right direction.

But this residence at Peking has been eminently advantageous to the Chinese authorities themselves. Before it took place, the relations between the Mandarins and foreigners were unfriendly in the highest degree; there was little or no interchange of those civilities which are now so common both at Peking and at all the open ports; and the consequence was that, time and again, misunderstandings arose leading to serious complications and often to wars, in which the Chinese had to submit to defeats and humiliations which if continued would ultimately have led to one or other of the foreign powers taking possession of part of the empire. It may be that, in sending foreign ministers to reside at Peking, we have warded off the danger of dismemberment with which China was threatened, and at least delayed that foreign occupation which is not without its advocates. Instead of, as formerly, being simply disinterested spectators of the struggles of Imperialism and Taipingdom, we now give the present Government our valuable moral support by the intimacy of our relations and the persuasive policy to which we are committed. We cannot be certain that circumstances will not arise rendering war inevitable, but at least our present policy is so formed as to make it a very remote contingency. It may be that the ambitious designs of Russia in the north-west, or ideas of territorial aggrandizement on the part of the other European Governments may lead to wars of conquest, and in such event neither a persuasive nor a co-operative policy will avail against dismemberment. But, apart from this, we do not think that any war with China is to be apprehended for a long time to come.

THE "CHINESE REPOSITORY."

AN attack of hyper-sensitiveness seems to have come suddenly upon the settlement. For twenty-five years we have got along pretty amicably. There have been occasional squabbles, of course, as there are everywhere, and ever will be until the promised millennium shall arrive. But the details have been confined to the disputants and a few friends. It is only within the last six months, that public criticism has been invited on every petty slander. People never used to dream that all the settlement was interested in their private life; or to be so especially careful of their reputation as to invite general inspection of a spot cast on it, and of the process of washing it out. Possibly they remembered the old adage, that where is mud is thrown some of it will stick, and wisely inferred that the less known of soiluro the less would be seen of the stain. But all this is now a work scarcely known to any save grey-headed sinologues. We mean "the Chinese Repository." This compilation, which extends to twenty volumes and which was nineteen years in course of publication, is really an invaluable and in many respects a unique work. It ranked amongst its contributors those early missionaries whose erudition was as vast as their difficulties were numerous. The Geography, the Chronology, the Law, the Philosophy, the Botany of the Middle Kingdom will all be found illustrated in this work. The papers are of various lengths, by various hands, in various styles, but they are all of interest and value. They contain matter which we shall seek for in vain in other quarters, and which it is a pity to see buried where it is. There are already very few perfect sets of the Repository in China, and in a few years it will be impossible to get a complete edition. The stray volumes will be dispersed, and valuable information will be lost for ever. This is a literary calamity which will affect other than literary men. The merchant who is anxious to see the country opened, will lose a source of original and reliable information, with which the reports of new explorers may advantageously be checked. We are assured, then, that we are doing our readers good service when we advise them to look into this neglected storehouse of facts, and to bethink them as to whether some practical scheme may not be evolved for the disinterment of a treasure far more important than, at the first blush of the business, it appears to be. Of course we are not prepared to say that every paper in the twenty volumes of the Chinese Repository is worth preserving, or is a composition of superior excellence; there is chaff with the wheat. But a committee of intelligent men might soon remove the less interesting papers, and preserve those which have a permanent value. A work would then be produced which all desiderate—viz., a reliable account of China and the Chinese.

It is not difficult to see what bodies might unite in this important work. The committee of the Asiatic Society, calling in the aid of experienced Missionaries, would probably be the best persons to undertake the condensation of the work; and we cannot help thinking that the Imperial Customs would do wisely and well to afford material aid to the undertaking. They have a highly efficient press, and the work might be "put through," at intervals of leisure, when there was no more important business in hand. That the cause of science, in its best sense, would be aided by this re-publication, is unquestionable. The re-appearance of the essays would excite lively interest in various quarters, and a strong impetus would be given to the labours of laymen with scientific proclivities. Sinologues would be animated to fresh exertions when they were reminded of the brilliant progress made by their indefatigable predecessors, the pioneers in a vast and little known field of enquiry and of enterprise.

LIBEL.

[illegible] course Mr. Harwood would take. The bond against the ship was not good; but of course there was a remedy against the captain. It was merely waste of time to continue the case in this form, without further evidence.

Mr. HARWOOD said the agents had written his clients quite a different story to what the witness had stated. He had letters to that effect, which unfortunately were not evidence.

The CHIEF JUDGE asked Mr. Eames whether a non-suit could be entered in such a case as this.

Mr. EAMES said in his experience he had never heard of a non-suit in Admiralty.

Some discussion took place, and it was eventually agreed to postpone the case, in order that some course of procedure might be arranged between the respective counsel, —It being understood, however, that the case could be heard, if any one else who had claims against the ship wished to enforce them.

SUPREME COURT.

Shanghai, July 1st, 1868.

Before C. W. GOODWIN, Esq.

C. B. PURDON *v.* D. BURJORJEE.

Claim of $1,991.65 for money paid, money lent and wages.

Mr. Bird for defendant.

Mr. R. Pestonjee was sworn to interpret.

C. B. PURDON.—Plaintiff in this case. I claim $1,991.65 of the defendant. I have no accounts. I gave them to Mr. Dadabhoy. I have been in Mr. Dadabhoy's service 14 years, at a salary of 15 rupees a month. From 1863 to 1868 I only received 100 on account of wages. I was in the

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

at an end. The broad glare of publicity is turned full on every misunderstanding, and every individual in China is invited to aid in its solution. The cause of this sudden mania is not easy to explain. We can only fancy that the taste for libel cases has arisen like that for any other amusement, and hope that it may die out as certainly. Every one must remember how, at school, tops succeed marbles, hoops follow tops, and kites displace all three in public favour, without any other ostensible reason than the whim of the moment. So, in Shanghai, breaches of contract for a long time occupied our Consular Courts; bankruptcy cases succeeded these; libels have followed bankruptcy, and some other peculiar form of litigation will, we trust, soon displace libels in popular favour. There are cases where a resort to law is the only means of checking libel, when libellous utterances become frequent, or dangerous to a man's prospects. At other times, a thrashing may fitly punish impertinent enquiry into the incidents of private life. But actions for slander too often spring from a mistaken impression that people generally care, in some trifling degree, about other people's squables. And the result is that a whole community, or the whole world as the case may be, is instructed in little spiteful sayings based on petty misdeeds, or perhaps mistakes, by one or both of the parties concerned. In other words, the person conceiving himself injured publishes the libel to hundreds who are utterly indifferent to its truth or falsehood, who read it with the malicious pleasure that human nature unhappily does feel in scandal, but with utter disregard as to the truth or falsehood of the allegation. Nothing, probably, is further from the wish of the litigant than this result; but it is a lamentable fact that he does merely succeed in spreading the fact that mud has been thrown at him, among a number of people who would never otherwise have known it, who are amused to learn it, and who care not a jot whether it has been picked off again or not. We have no intention of commenting on the several cases that have occurred, or are still pending, in Shanghai. These have comprised scandals of various grades, from the reprehensible to the ridiculous,—some which needed repression and punishment; some which had far better been treated with contempt; and some which did not contain even the element of libel. We simply wish to record a strange episode in the history of the place, which we hope will prove fleeting, for our sake as well as that of our readers. As we said before, people do, unquestionably, like to read about other people's foibles, just as they like to witness a good representation of life, on the stage. But they get tired of continually reading libel, as they get tired of continually going to the theatre. And for ourselves there is an element of worry in every case we report. People are always apt to fancy some trifling error of omission or commission, in a report, is the exact point which will be noticed by a reading public and interpreted in disfavour of their case. In libel cases, this dread becomes morbidly acute; and the result is an inclination to show up the error as publicly as the original incident, in the same craving for a favourable public verdict which prompted the first action. It may be nearly laid down as an axiom that a petty action for slander contains the seed of another against the journal reporting it. The second case may be nipped in the bud, or its absurdity may become apparent at a later stage; but it is still a source of worry to the threatened journalist.

THE CHURCH.

The protracted and wearisome delay which occurred before the commencement of the new church, and the long interval of inaction which broke of the works last year, had almost driven the public to despair of ever seeing the completed structure. While the trustees and the contractors have been delaying, a Masonic hall has been finished, on the Bund; a serviceable little church has been erected at Pootung; and a grant of fifty thousand pounds has been obtained for consular buildings, from that tardiest of all paymasters the British Government. The community have passed through various phases of feeling in regard to the new ecclesiastical edifice. They have been enthusiastic, apathetic, angry, and disheartened. It is satisfactory to see indications of progress which may tend to put them in a more cheerful frame of mind. There is no mistaking the signs of advance now apparent, and these signs are such as all must hail with honest admiration. The time already expended justifies large expectation. It is now two years and two months since the stone of Trinity Church was laid. Most of us remember the pleasant May evening, and the ample gathering of freemasons and others who assembled to witness the ceremony. Few of the spectators imagined that, after so many months, they should still be condemned to worship in the present inconvenient and unsightly erection; but there can be no doubt that patience will meet with its usual reward. The new Church, so long talked of, is no fantastic reminiscence of the Pavilion at Brighton like that first proposed, it is no unsubstantial effort like the Church Mr. Compo designed for St. Antholins, it is a massive, artistic, conscientious edifice, such as "rich men furnished with ability" may bequeath, without shame, for the worship of future generations and the honour and glory of God.

It may interest our readers to note the progress already made. The framework for the chancel arch is put up. The roof is commenced over the cloister which will add so pleasantly to the coolness of the building in summer, and to its warmth in winter. The building is carried up all round to the level of the clerestory, and a fair idea of the outline of the lower part of the building and of its general shape and contour may be formed, without much effort of imagination. It seems to us that much of the general effect will depend on the adjuncts and ornaments of the interior. We are glad to hear that the Trustees have already been offered several memorial windows, a lectern, a font, a set of books, and an altar cloth. The pulpit has yet to be given, and it is possible that the Altar window may not be the first which will be enriched with stained glass. Still, there is little doubt that these ornaments will all come in due time. There are to be fostered rather than exposed to additional obstruction. That inconvenience will result from the change, can be hardly doubted. We all know the numerous and vexatious delays that continually occur in transacting business with the native authorities, even where the Consulate and Yamen are only a mile apart: and can imagine from this experience, what will be the result when every matter has to be referred a distance of 150 miles—to Shanghai—and back again to Chinkiang; and backward and forward, for the sake of explanation, for several weeks before anything is arrived at. It is hardly possible to find any people in the world who can match the Chinese in causing delay and raising difficulties and impediments. And nothing can enable them to carry on this game so successfully, as to remove the pressure, which should be brought to bear on them from their immediate neighbourhood, to a distance. This is what they have always tried to accomplish, and what induced us to insist on the presence of a Minister at Peking. It is to be feared that sending to Shanghai from Chinkiang will be also equivalent to putting a case in Chancery. But, as we remarked on another occasion, this is far from being the only consideration at issue. The presence of a Consul is necessary to help forward prospects which are only budding, and whose future depends much on the care with which they are fostered. of an open space in a central situation. The Church compound has long been a frightful eyesore, as well as a positive nuisance, to the settlement. Before the works commenced it was a marshy fen haunted by croaking frogs, and brooded over by noisome malaria. During their progress, it has been the source of yet wider nuisances to the public. Heaps of rubbish encumber it, an unsavoury native population inhabit it, a pond emitting horrible odours until very lately threatened to infect the neighbourhood with disease. The completion of Trinity Church will do away with all these evils. The space round it will then be cared for. Grassy slopes will incline round the building, and neat walks surround it; in effect, a spot which has long been a depository of rubbish and the trysting place of mongrel curs, will rank as one of the resorts and ornaments of Shanghai.

REVIEW.*

We have frequently remarked that we can scarcely conceive a better means of influencing the minds of the Chinese in favour of western civilization, and of leading them to take a less prejudiced view of the designs of foreigners, than the establishment of hospitals for their benefit. Whatever doubts we may have as to the value of preaching the doctrines of Christianity, to the inheritors of an elaborate superstition which admirably fulfils its functions to a semi-civilized race, we cannot but regard with unqualified commendation, the efforts being made to confer upon the Chinese even in the slender manner now available, the advantages of western medicine and surgery. Moreover, we welcome these beginnings in such an enormous empire with even higher satisfaction, because they are mostly the work of missionaries,—although we have a hospital for the Chinese in our midst under the auspices of our own community. We feel ourselves so often called upon to dissent from the opinions entertained by missionaries as to the civilizing influences of their dogmatic teaching on untutored races—and this estimate of the slender value to be attached to the promulgation of mere theological ideas is so continually resented, as an emanation of the worldly mind for the enlightenment of which the faithful can only pray,—that it is gratifying to be able to express our confidence in this hospital work, as the best missionary weapon for the advancement of the heathen.

The sixth annual report of the Peking Hospital, conducted by Dr. Dudgeon in connexion with the London Missionary Society, is now before us, and in spite of the unfortunate illness of that gentleman during the last three months of 1867, the record of progress is one of unusual interest. The following is the Doctor's summary of the year's operations.

"The total number of new cases seen (i.e. individuals reckoned once,) has been 5,722, and the total aggregate prescribed for, 20,816, giving to each patient over three visits. About one sixth of these were women and children. It is still encouraging to note the increased confidence in foreign medicine as indicated by the numbers under this head (1993). At first the practice was mainly surgical. The numbers under the surgical division show 1,022, surpassed however by skin affections (1,132) among which the predominance of itch is to be observed. The eye cases number 371. Scabies stands first (979), chiefly prevalent among the beggars, and was generally associated with its Chinese companion syphilis, which figures at 152, the 7th, in order of numbers. Dyspepsia naturally comes next to scabies, poverty and bad food accounting chiefly for it (335.) Then follow cough and asthma (334), severe winter and insufficient clothing, sleeping in the doorways, under verandahs and in the courts of their houses being largely the causes. Then follow in perfect order ulcers (245) and abcesses (202), throat affections (181); neuralgia (146); conjunctivitis (139); then diarrhœa (124) and in order to cure all these aches, they have recourse to the opium pipe (124) finding no relief from the nostrums and plasters of their doctors or the pills and acupuncture of their street quacks."

In the selection of cases given in the report, there are many incidental points raised which show the customs and ideas of the Chinese. The treatment by the authorities of people meeting with accidents in the street, is described at length, and is certainly revolting to all our ideas of the duties of governments. In the event of any one being so disabled in the street, he must remain there until an official examination takes place; and this is frequently not before the third day. In the meantime, neither the police nor those residing where the accident has occurred, dare interfere, on account of the expense and difficulties into which they might thereby be brought; and the consequence is that, in the severer cases, the sufferer dies before the formalities of the law can be complied with. Both the injured and the injurers and their friends are deprived by extortion of all they possess.

The law thus effectually throws a stumbling block in the way of saving life and mitigating suffering by preventing any one from using the ordinary means. The people are so schooled into the extortion of yamens that, in the most trivial affairs, a Chinaman is excessively averse to giving evidence. This feature in their character will explain their apparent want of sympathy—they will stand and see the most atrocious deed committed without interfering or lending a helping hand—will refuse to give evidence, and add falsehood to falsehood in preference to confessing. A patient, a countryman respectably dressed, was on his way to the hospital, and was stripped of his clothing by some of the hangers-on at the police station. No redress could be had. Upon sending my card and explaining the circumstance, the things were forthcoming. Hundreds saw the act perpetrated, yet not even the police, who were present, would interfere.

A singular case of the operation known in Japan as harakiri is related by Dr. Dudgeon, and he says such occurrences are by no means uncommon. The usual method of vindicating one's honour is to chop off one or more fingers; but, in a case described in the report, such a vindication seemed too paltry a matter to a valiant Shansi huckster who had been accused of stealing. He, therefore, stripped himself and plunged a razor into his abdomen, inflicting a wound 9½ inches in length, without appearing to have at all calculated the serious nature of the consequences. Fortunately for the foolhardy vindicator of his honour, Dr. Dudgeon, after considerable difficulty on account of the unwillingness of any one to interfere before an official examination had been made, took upon himself the responsibility of having the man removed to the hospital; and, the wound having been stitched, the patient gradually recovered. In another part of the report, it is stated that "although ignorant of the anatomy of the body and the position of the viscera, they never hesitate to thrust 6 inches of steel into the abdomen to cure the heart-burn." There are several passages recounting the horrible manner in which beggars are housed, and the disgusting diseases with which the contaminate each other; and altogether the report shows us how much there is to be done for the Chinese in a humane point of view, and how little likelihood there is of the Government being so radically changed as to assist in the amelioration of their people.

* The Sixth Annual Report of the Peking Hospital, in connexion with the Church Missionary Society, by John Dudgeon, M.D.

CHINKEANG.

We expressed an opinion some time ago, that the proposed reduction in the Consular rank of Chinkeang was an error. The moment chosen for the reduction is that at which business is improving; coal mines have been discovered, and the prospects of of the port look altogether brighter than they have done for some time past. The value of the entire import and export trade during 1867 amounted to Tls. 7,745,570—nearly twice as much as that of Newchwang. The opium trade has increased since 1864 from Tls. 850,000 to Tls. 2,800,000. Th

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

import of cotton goods has increased during the same period from 2,900 pieces to 68,500 pieces; the import of sugar from 8,300 peculs to 90,000 peculs; and that of metals, sandal-wood, etc., etc. has been scarcely less marked. The trade in British hands, which fell very much during 1866 and part of 1867, in great measure through the defalcations of Chinese compradores, has of late much improved. And lastly there has been a striking increase in population. Three years ago, there were hardly any buildings along the banks of the Canal. Now, there is a large suburb with many wealthy native hongs, and new houses are being constantly erected. Everything in short, promises a return of the prosperity which was found existing at the time of our visit in 1842, but which the Taeping rebellion destroyed. Efforts are being made, for instance, to revive the production of Tea and Silk at Li-yang and Woohoo, which was ruined by that scourge; and for the produce of these districts Chinkeang is the natural outlet. Altogether, then, it seems that the moment is singularly ill-chosen for removing a Consul, and entrusting British interests at the port to a subordinate. At the time the change was contemplated, it may have been justifiable, as Chinkeang seemed hopelessly sunk; but there is now every reason to foster a reviving trade. Yet Sir Rutherford Alcock seems disinclined to retract advice given to the Foreign Office under totally different circumstances.

CHEFOO.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

The gold mines in this vicinity are *the* topic of the day here, and perhaps your readers may be glad to know the most recent accounts from them. There have been satisfactory proofs of the existence of the gold for some time since, but no evidence of practical and experienced miners had been given as to the value of the diggings, until now. Everybody here felt that, until a trustworthy report of the gold fields could be made, such as would satisfy professional diggers it would be worth their while coming to Chefoo, there was no certainty of attracting workers to the rich deposits of mineral wealth. Now, the country has been tested by an "old hand;" and there is no mistake about the staff that guineas were made of being in abundance, in the quartz reefs and ranges within fifteen miles from this port. Specimens of the quartz are now here, and small nuggets of the size of peas. The "inspector" who has just returned declares that the whole country is inviting for its mineral wealth. It now appears that not only gold but silver exists in large quantities, and silver ore containing thirty per cent of pure silver abounds in the district. All that was said long ago about the place is more than verified, and that deposits of galena, lead ore, and copper ore permeate the mountain ranges.

What is to be the result of all this? Is the old "dog in the manger" policy to be tolerated any longer, from the wretched so called *imperial* government of this rich empire? The mandarins will not permit nature's gifts to be utilised by the sons of the soil, and they growl out their hideous and unmeaning cry of "Fung-shuey," when other children of nature advance to claim their rightful share in the portion of their beneficent mother. The progress of the human race in China is retarded by the miserable infidelity of Confucian officials. Infidels they are, for they believe not in the Providence of the Creator who has made all the wealth of the world for its inhabitants. Forsooth these unbelievers call in doubt the very first principles of nature's religion, which is benevolence to mankind, and so surely must they be rooted out. Their long career of blasting and blighting influence over their fair land must be brought to an end, and this gold question seems destined to bring things to a crisis.

Come then, all ye Californian gold diggers, come all ye thirsters for gold, and take your share of the stores of gold that nature has been accumulating in the mountains of Shantung for your use. Let once a colony of five hundred foreign miners come and settle in this neighbourhood; and the North of China will be opened far quicker than by all the revision of treaties or negotiation of diplomatists.

Let it not be thought for one moment that the people of this province would look upon the Californian emigrants as antagonists. The entire population would hail their arrival with pleasure, as the harbingers of their own personal liberty to share in the gold of their own country.

Nor can it be maintained that the opening of mines would interfere with rights of private property. It is true that the richest diggings are supposed to be in the terraced fields on the sides of the hills; but the miners need not begin on them. There are miles and miles of rich quartz reefs where no human being resides and where no private rights of property exist. Let this be clearly understood, that there will be no collision with the Chinese about the land where the best diggings are found. There will be no interference with the peaceful agricultural districts, nor any meddling with the poor people such as would constitute a grievance whereupon to found a despatch from the Tseng-le-yamen. The coast is clear of all such difficulties. The gold harvest is ready for the sickle of the miners, and they will have the sympathy of the entire population. It will be hard to make out a case for political interference; and this new and unexpected phase in Chinese history will be a godsend to the foreign legations in their dealings with the poor old, absurd and rebel stricken Peking Court. Let a thousand Californians settle in Shantung, and Ministers will get anything they like out of the "Foreign board," just by promising that the "band of brothers" shall not appropriate all China.

No doubt the new comers will be content with our province. Shantung would make a glorious and free republic, and its bold foreland would stand out well under the shadow of a civilised banner—the banner of benevolence, prosperity and progress. Such a tricolor would inaugurate an era in the East far more invigorating this portion of the world's future than any of the upheavings of the human mind that have created epochs in history.

Let not the opportunity be lost. Now is the time for action, and a few courageous pioneers will lay the foundation of a grand future for all foreigners in China. Every one should contribute by word or deed to hasten the day of action. If the Californians don't believe in the Chefoo gold mines, let them send over a delegation to prospect the place. The Pacific Steam Company could afford to give them free passages, and would doubtless do so for their own interests. The only thing is, not to let this matter rest. No timidity, despondency, pooh-poohing, or waiting for official patronage. A great work has to be done, and it is expected that every one will do their duty in completing it.

One word more. When California was opened, food was dear and everything scarce. In this new California, provisions are abundant and cheap. The diggings are within twenty miles of a good sea port, with good roads all the way, and the miners might supply all their wants from the neighbourhood. A good climate, fine country, cheap food, peaceful inhabitants, communication with the world, and lots of gold and silver!! What more can be required?

July 18th, 1868.

Law Reports.

ADMIRALTY COURT.

Shanghai, July 22nd, 1868.

Before Sir EDMUND HORNBY.

Re the "Trebolgan."

Claim on a bottomry bond.

Mr. Eames for the Ship and Captain.
Mr. Harwood for the Bondholders.

Mr. HARWOOD said this suit was instituted by Messrs. Olyphant & Co., to recover a sum of money advanced by them, through their agents, on bottomry of the *Trebolgan*. The ship left Shanghai on a round voyage to Victoria and back. On arriving there the Captain got into debt, and the only way he could raise money was by a bottomry bond; and he did hypothecate the ship for $10,000 in gold, to Messrs. Olyphant and Co.'s Agents. (In answer to the Court) Mr. Harwood added $13,000 had been advanced, $10,000 against freight and $3,000 on the bond. Since then $2,259 had been expended in paying off the crew.

Mr. EAMES asked if they had a right to pay the crew.

THE COURT held that the wages would have a prior claim, so that it did not matter who paid them.

T. LEWIS.—I am Captain of the *Trebolgan*. This is the charter (handed in). It is dated 10th August, 1867. I made it with Messrs. Olyphant & Co., to go to Victoria British Columbia, there to report myself to Messrs. Olyphant & Co.'s Agents and act under their order. The charter party provided that $3,500 should be advanced in Shanghai, and funds for the ordinary necessary disbursements of the ship in the Sound should be advanced by the Agents there. When we arrived at Victoria, we incurred expenses for pilotage, clearance, wharfage, provisions and stores, etc., etc. The crew put in claims for wages. I went to the Agent and asked him to advance the money, and gave him a memo of how much money I wanted. He gave me the money and took my receipt for it. With this money I paid off the crew. The agent advertised for money for the ship. Ultimately I executed a bond with the agents of the charterers. I had another offer before that which Mr. Stewart refused to accept. He detained the ship. The charterer had a perfect right to detain the ship. It was during the lay days the detention took place. Mr. Seaman (Olyphant & Co's agent) brought a bottomry bond to me for $ 10,000. I remonstrated and said I did not want $ 10,000. My disbursements at Victoria were over $ 13,000. This is the bond I executed (put in.)

To Mr. EAMES.—My crew had been in the ship three years. My passage from Shanghai was 44 days. The charterers knew my crew had wages due to them. The advances were all made when I cleared. I cleared on Saturday, and on Monday I received the first information that a bottomry bond might be required. I did not go to sea because the agent detained my papers. He would not give me the clearance papers.

The CHIEF JUDGE said, before the case went any further, he would like to know what course Mr. Harwood would take. The bond against the ship was not good; but of course there was a remedy against the captain. It was merely waste of time to continue the case in this form, without further evidence.

Mr. HARWOOD said the agents had written his clients quite a different story to what the witness had stated. He had letters to that effect, which unfortunately were not evidence.

The CHIEF JUDGE asked Mr. Eames whether a non-suit could be entered in such a case as this.

Mr. EAMES said in his experience he had never heard of a non-suit in Admiralty.

Some discussion took place, and it was eventually agreed to postpone the case, in order that some course of procedure might be arranged between the respective counsel, —It being understood, however, that the case could be heard, if any one else who had claims against the ship wished to enforce them.

SUPREME COURT.

Shanghai, July 1st, 1868.

Before C. W. GOODWIN; Esq.

C. B. PURDON *v.* D. BURJORJEE.

Claim of $1,991.65 for money paid, money lent and wages.

Mr. Bird for defendant.

Mr. R. Pestonjee was sworn to interpret.

C. B. PURDON.—Plaintiff in this case. I claim $1,991.65 of the defendant. I have no accounts. I gave them to Mr. Dadabhoy. I have been in Mr. Dadabhoy's service 14 years, at a salary of 15 rupees a month. From 1863 to 1868 I only received $100 on account of wages. I was in the habit of going to market for Mr. Dadabhoy. I paid for the goods out of my own pocket. I received $1,185 from time to time.

To Mr. BIRD.—My salary was 15 rupees a month There was no written agreement. I received the $100 on account in 1864. I went to Bombay in 1861 and came back to Shanghai by order of my employer. Mr. Dadabhoy was the only person living in the house. The sum I charged did not include wine or beer. I remember Mr. Dadabhoy becoming bankrupt in April 1865. I did not apply for any money then. Mr. Dadabhoy told me in 1867, not to spend more than $60 a month. I told my master I was going away. But he did not pay me, so I did not go.

DEFENDANT said.—The plaintiff has been my servant. I do not owe him any money.

To COURT. He has been in my service about 14 years, I paid him 10 rupees a month. I discharged him in August 1866. I paid him his wages regularly up to that time. I used to pay him money from time to time on account of disbursements. He never lent me any money. I never asked him for any.

Mr. BIRD contended that the plaintiff had no case at all. There was no evidence to corroborate his statement and the Defendant had denied owing him any money.

The COURT held that payment ought to have been pleaded. The Defendant admitted that the plaintiff had been in his service, and it was for him to show that he had paid the money.

Mr. BIRD in answer to the Court, said he could prove the plaintiff had been paid all that was due to him. He (Mr. B.) produced several accounts, but as they were all drawn up in Guzerattee, the case was adjourned, in order that they might be examined by some one who understands the language.

July 17th.

Judgment was given for plaintiff, in accordance with the examiner's report, for $1,661.21.

H. B. M. BANKRUPTCY COURT.

Shanghai, July 20th, 1868.

Before C. W. GOODWIN, Esq.

Re JARVIE THORBURN & Co.

Mr. Bird for the Assignees.

L. CAMERON for the Oriental Bank,—claimed Tls. 52,413.19—admitted, subject to revision.

J. I. MILLER—claimed £ 311. 3s. 6d. for Jas. Sandeman, Glasgow—admitted.

Mr. BIRD said the Assignees had a sum of Tls. 65,861.26 available for a dividend. They proposed to pay a dividend of 4 per cent on Tls. 1,529,640.23 = Tls. 61,185.61, leaving a balance of Tls. 4,675.65 for contingencies. This was agreed to by the creditors present and the meeting broke up.

Tientsin, July 3rd, 1868.

Before J. MONGAN, Esq., H. B. M.'s Consul.

In re J. A. T. MEADOWS.

This was a public sitting held for the last examination of the Bankrupt and for hearing his application for a discharge.

The Balance Sheet which had been filed on the 23rd June, showed an excess of liabilities over approximate assets amounting to Tls. 10,853.88, the former being set down at Tls. 44,544.42, and the latter at Tls. 33,690.54. The estimated value of the land and houses, however, according to the Official Assignee's Report, can only be regarded as a very rough guide to the amount likely to be actually obtained from their sale.

The following claims were admitted: Messrs. Turner and Co., of Shanghai for Taels 5,247.04, balance of account rendered. Oriental Bank for Tls. 26.80, cost of a telegram from Galle to London in October 1867.

The Bankrupt having signed a declarato make true answer as to all matters relating to his trade and estate, was then examined by Mr. M. G. Moore, Attorney for the Comptoir d'Escompte, and stated as follows:—

All the property which I consider the creditors have any claim to I have given up. I insured the property in my house some months ago for about Tls. 9,000. I had not a large library of books; I gave up the greater part of them, but have kept back some books of reference. I am now in receipt of a salary from the Chinese Government. It commenced on the 1st April. I formerly had some property in the suburbs of Tientsin. It was sold about three years ago. I considered myself solvent up to last October. I thought up to that time that business would improve, and that I should get on again. I purchased lots 23 and 24 at the auction on the 30th ultimo for my children, as Trustee, the

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

purchase money being lent to them by H. E. Chung-how for that purpose. I have a Jacob's rifle which I have not sold; I have also one revolver and four other common rifles. These four rifles belong to my brother. I have also three horses, one of which was purchased out of the allowance granted by my creditors. I have no property in Shanghai, except the ground that is mortgaged to Captain Patridge.

The Bankrupt being next examined by the Court stated:

My average personal expenditure for the last three years has been about three thousand taels a year. I lost money in 1865-66, and 67. I attribute my insolvency to losses on speculations in cotton and in coals, and to the venture in the "General Sherman." I lost on cotton in the autumn of 1865 and spring of 1866. I shipped very largely during that time to Hongkong, having bought on advances from the Commercial Bank. When I bought here the market was high, but I had good reason to suppose there would be a profit. Other merchants at Tientsin also bought and shipped largely at the same time. The price fell in Hongkong in consequence of a large importation of Bombay cotton. I bought about 500 tons of English coal at Shanghai about the end of 1864, or spring 1865, and had it shipped to Chefoo. I was at Shanghai when I bought the coals, and bought in consequence of advice received from Chefoo. Only a small portion of the proceeds of the sale of the coals was remitted from Chefoo, and the balance is still due to Turner and Co. The coals were sold by my Chefoo partner, Mr. J D. Thorburn. I ventured about Tls. 3,000 in the "General Sherman." The goods shipped in her were general merchandise, consisting chiefly of manufactured cottons and woollens and iron, and I also placed some money, I forget how much, in the hands of the supercargo, Mr. Hogarth, to purchase native produce.

Mr. Meadows then applied for his discharge, and Mr. Moore said that he was instructed by the Comptoir d'Escompte to oppose it on the ground that Mr. Meadows, having received certain goods for sale from Archibald Campbell and Co., with instructions to remit the proceeds to the French Bank, had nevertheless retained a portion of the said proceeds, and thus committed a breach of trust.

The Court decided that Mr. Moore should set forth fully in writing the grounds of his opposition to the discharge and the evidence in support of it, so that the Bankrupt might be enabled to consider the matter out of Court and send in a written answer.

The Court decided also that an amended balance Sheet should be filed on or before the 1st August, showing the amounts owed to secured and unsecured creditors, distinguishing the character of the debts due to the estate, and exhibiting a statement of the property then realized and an estimate of that which may be still outstanding.

Mr Henderson, as Attorney for Mr. Dan Patridge, of Shanghai, then applied for an order of sale for Lot No. 274 in the Foreign Settlement at Shanghai, the bankrupt who was the owner of this lot, having deposited his Title Deed with Mr. Patridge as a security. The application was granted and an order made accordingly.

In reply to a question from Mr. Moore, Mr. Meadows stated that, at the time when he sold the goods consigned to him by A. Campbell and Co., he had overdrawn his compradore's account.

The sitting was then adjourned to Monday the 10th August at 1 P.M.—*(S. C. & Consular Gazette.)*

U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

Shanghai, July 20th, 1868.

Before G. F. Seward, Esq.
U. S. Consul General.

H. Allen *v.* B. N. Heustis.

Claim of $50 for assault.

Mr. Bird for plaintiff.

This action was brought to recover damages for an assault committed on the plaintiff by defendant. The plaintiff is toll-collector at the Soochow Bridge and he alleges that the defendant forced his way over the bridge without paying his toll. The defendant said he offered to pay at a future time but this was refused.

H. Allen.—I am a toll-collector at the Soochow Bridge. On the 10th June last, about half past eight A.M., I saw the defendant coming towards the bridge. There was another gentleman with him. When they came up I shut the gate, because they had refused before to pay me. I asked for the toll or a ticket They refused to pay saying I was to go to the American Consul and he would pay. I refused to open the gate. They both took hold of me and tried to pull me away from the gate. I held on to the gate. We struggled for about ten minutes and they then pulled me away and opened the gate and went through. I have been in charge of the bridge since the 3rd March last year. I always ask people for payment. They generally pay.

T. H. Hallerton.—I am an employé of the Gas Company. On the 10th June I was standing on the bridge and noticed the gates were closed. I was with Mr. Fisher, and on seeing the gates closed we both walked towards the gate. I saw Allen and two other men at the gate. He was trying to keep the gate shut and they were pulling at his arms. The Defendant was one of the three. At last one of the men took hold of Allen's leg. I heard nothing that passed between them.

(This closed case for plaintiff.)

B. N. Heustis.—As I was passing over the Bridge I found the gate was closed. The Plaintiff was at the gate and I asked him to let me pass. He said he wanted a ticket. I told him I had none, but would give him my address and he could call for it or next time I came would bring it. He would not do this. I then stepped forward to take the pin out of the hasp and he shoved me away. On this I took him by the arm and opened the gate and walked through. After we were through, the plaintiff told me if he had been well he would have broken my head.

To Mr. Bird.—I have passed through the gate frequently without paying toll. I don't know that it is the custom to pay toll. I don't know why they put a gate on the bridge. I might have seen a notice but I never read it.

J. B. Field.—I remember going over the Soochow Bridge with Mr. Heustis in the month of June. Before we got to the gate I noticed the plaintiff closing it. We both told him we had no money but offered to give our addresses where he could send for money.

To Mr. Bird.—I was with the Defendant on the day in question. When the plaintiff refused to let us pass I told him I must go over, and I tried to take out the pin out of the gate but he pushed me away. I then took hold of him and he resisted. I then let go of him. Mr. Heustis may have pushed the plaintiff.

To Court.—I have been in the habit of paying toll when crossing the bridge.

A. A. Fisher.—I was on the bridge in question and saw the defendant or the man with him pull the pin out of the gate and go through. I did not hear the plaintiff make any threats.

Mr. Bird contended that he had entirely proved his case. The defendants were asked for toll; they refused to pay and then went through the gate in spite of the opposition of the gate-keeper. The defendant ignored the fact that people were in the habit of paying toll, and also that a notice was posted at the gate saying toll was collected. He (Deft.) pleaded that he had offered his name and address, but that was no justification for forcing his way through private property. The defendant had not disputed the right to collect toll, and it was clear that possession was sufficient to maintain a trespass against a wrong-doer. Mr. Bird then quoted Sedgwick on Measure of Damages p. 138 and other authorities, in support of this argument; and concluded by saying that, if the plaintiff could not obtain a remedy at law for his complaint, he would probably another time be induced to use force to enforce the toll, and the result would be a general row. The object of this action was to make an example and show people that they could not force their way upon private property.

July 21st.

The Court delivered judgment as follows:—

The evidence in this matter shows that the petitioner is keeper and toll collector of a bridge, known as the lower Soochow Creek bridge; that toll is collected thereon by him of passengers; that there is a gate on the bridge, which he makes it a practice to close on the approach of persons who have refused to pay toll; that, on the 10th day of June last, he closed the gate before the defendant, and demanded toll of him; that the defendant did not pay, but offered to do so elsewhere, or when again crossing, and that, the toll-keeper resisting, the defendant, with the help of another person, forced him away from the gate, loosened the fastening, and passed on. Thereupon the petitioner claims damages for an assault on himself, and trespass on the bridge. And the defendant, without question about the right of the petitioner to bring this action, or to collect toll, or any other question; but trusting his defence it would seem, or his consent to pay elsewhere, or at another time, asks that the petition may be dismissed. The defence by no means is sufficient, and is rendered unworthy of consideration, even, by the evidence, not reasonably disputed, that the defendant had previously refused payments of toll.

I accordingly find for the petitioner, and direct the defendant to pay to him, as damages, Fifty Dollars, and to pay the costs of this action.

Correspondence.

THE CUSTOMS.

To the Editor of the
North-China Herald.

Sir,—I have noticed with much pleasure a series of articles in your paper, lately, commenting on the administration of the Customs service; and trust that the publicity you are giving to its faults will be effective for good.

No reasonable man objects to a fair surveillance or just exaction of penalties for fraud and carelessness; but every one, however meek, does protest against a system under which the honest merchant is subjected to vexatious strictures, while the dishonest merchant and the Chinaman can do just as they like.

If the Customs were strict with every one and had an efficient preventive service, no one except the dishonest would complain, but at present so unreasonably severe are they in exacting penalties for accidental errors, that merchants are driven to dishonesty to cloak the mistakes to which all must be liable.

I know two instances in point, in both cases goods were accidentally landed in Shanghai under an erroneous description, and forwarded to an outport. In the one the merchant passing them through the Customs there gave the right description, correcting the Shanghai error, and his goods were promptly seized and confiscated. In the other, the merchant adhered to the false description and his goods were landed without examination.

It is absurd to stigmatize the Mercantile Community as thieves and smugglers. If duties are equal and not excessive, it would not pay a large house to evade them, but if others are allowed to smuggle and the honest merchant is exposed to vexations delays, hindrances and annoyances, it will pay a big house to avoid these and it will soon find a way of doing so.

The Foreign Custom house was instituted to remedy the irregular and unequal manner in which Duties used to be collected. It has been fairly tried and has been found to carry certain conveniences with it, but in the main end for which it was instituted, that of putting all on an equal footing, it has been found wanting. It is honest enough itself, but it is inefficient, and things are very much as they were, perhaps worse; for in old days the European who could bully as well as bribe was better off than the Chinaman, while now the Chinaman who can smuggle more cheaply is better off than the muzzled foreigner

Nor do I see any solution. The remedy is bringing all under one system and establishing a good preventive service, but for this there is no possibility. China will not yield its sovereignty over its subjects to foreigners, it could not do it without a revolution. A Chinese preventive service too is impossible, you could not find honest agents, and a foreign one would be too costly. I have no doubt Mr. Hart dreams of a future sovereignty to which he is step by step advancing, but let him fall sick for a year and have to leave Pekin, and he will find that the Chinese can use against him the policy followed with regard to Lay. He may get many steps farther on than he is yet; he may get the arsenals under him, he may get the Commissioners totally independent of the Taotais; he may get a Post Office established and placed under his charge; he may get a railway under his supervision; he may even obtain the command and direction of a preventive fleet. But the Chinese will never give him the rule of the Post Office of the country, the Railroad Board, the Admiralty or the Custom House of the country, as he so fondly hopes and dreams. As a subordinate employé he may get vast influence and enormous wealth, but he may rest assured he will never attain his ambition and become a Minister of China.

We think the Chinese have no patriotism, no national feeling. From what I have seen, they have both to a very large extent. They are willing to leave administration of offices to foreigners, Chinese, Manchus or Europeans, if they administer well; but the office must be held by a Chinese or there will be a revolution.

Yours truly,
Cato.

Foochow, 1st July, 1868.

A "BORE" IN THE YANG-TZE.

To the Editor of the
North-China Herald.

Dear Sir,—I beg to draw your attention to a fearful Tide Wave, experienced by the steamer *Plymouth Rock.*

This morning at 2 A.M., while underweigh coming down the river with a strong ebb tide, when about five miles above North Tree, we passed through very heavy breakers. The steamer was then in about 12 fathoms of water. At 2.30 A.M. we anchored below North Tree; at 3 A.M. a noise was heard approaching as if a steamer was coming up and blowing off steam. In a few minutes a Tide Wave struck the steamer on the port quarter, with such force to cause her to strain and vibrate as if she had struck a ledge of rocks, going at full speed,—the water breaking on board over the stern. I am confident had the steamer been lying across the stream, the consequence would have been a serious one; fortunately we were heading up river.

The wave came in from south-east, following the left bank, the sky was clear and a fine breeze from the south blowing at the time; the wave must have been from 25 to 30 feet high, extending 2 miles across. Its force instantly stopped the ebb tide, which was running at the time about four knots per hour; in few minutes after, the steamer swung to the flood tide which began to run with equal force.

I am, dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. Harmon,
Master, Steamer "Plymouth Rock."

Shanghai, July 24th, 1868.

Miscellaneous.

A fire broke out at about 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon in the house of Mr. Tettenborn, on the banks of the river below the Naval Yard, and though immediate assistance was at hand from H. M. S. *Acorn* and the Naval Yard, all attempts to get it under were fruitless, and in the incredibly short space of half an hour only a chimney stack remained to mark the spot. The fire appears to have originated from a Chinaman who was repairing some lead or tin work of the roof damaged during the recent gale. The owner was in the house at the time, but owing to the rapidity of the flames was unable to save any thing but a few chairs etc., which were in a verandah, and the live stock in the stables and shed.

A despatch boat built for the Chinese at Kiangnan Arsenal was successfully launched yesterday afternoon. The hour had been fixed at 3 P.M.; but the occurrence of high water half an hour earlier obliged the launch to take place at 2.30 P.M., and so disappointed a number of spectators, who were surprised to find the boat riding gracefully at anchor in mid stream. The Taotai was present to witness the ceremony, and seemed much gratified at the result. The new vessel measures 167 ft. keel, 180 ft. over all and 27½ ft. beam. Her measurement is about 750 tons, and she is to carry eight 24 lb. howitzers, also manufactured at the arsenal. She is to be fitted with the engines that belonged to the old *Waratah*, but these have been so completely repaired, that they may be almost considered new. They are 150 horse-power, and the boiler, which weighs 32 tons, is of sufficient capacity to bear a pressure of 35 lbs. to the square inch. It has been tested with 30 lbs. of cold water which is considered equal to about a third more steam. The boat is built of oak framework throughout, and of teak planking. The keels of two similar ones are, we believe, to be at once laid down, and it is intended to soon begin three others. Some interest attaches to this launch, as it is the first vessel built by the Chinese on a foreign model.

Some at least of the spectators were compensated for any disappointement they may have felt at not seeing the launch, by an exciting race back between the Mr. Ashley's yacht *Vision* and Captain Patridge's *Nymph*. The latter got away with a considerable lead of which she retained enough, on reaching the *Berwick Walls*, to sail across her adversary's bows. Betting had been free during the race, mostly in favour of the *Vision*, which crept up fast whenever the wind fell light, losing ground however as it freshened. Immense excitement prevailed on board both boats; umbrellas and even pocket handkerchiefs were spread to catch the wind, and the very ensigns were held out to help.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

THE TYPHOON.

The heavy gale which blew over the settlement from Saturday afternoon to Sunday morning, did less damage than we should have anticipated from its strength. Several ships dragged their anchors, but none fouled each other, that we can hear. H. M. S. *Rinaldo* dragged her anchor till she got foul of the P. & O. buoy, and scraped her sides a little. Two of Mr. Muirhead's workshops were unroofed and damaged; d the Naval yard was submerged. Our bscribers on the Pootung side received their paper rather late, the delivery sampan having been capsized by the high wind and rough water Luckily the boatman was saved by some of the boat fraternity. In the settlement, several pieces of wall were blown down, and one or two portions of China houses; several of the small trees on the bund were uprooted, several of those on the open plot at the back of the Consulate, broken, and the unfortunate verandah at the Judge's house again blown down. In the country, several large trees were uprooted, houses unroofed, and the crops more or less damaged. The cotton especially, which had been previously suffering from the prolonged cool weather, is laid level with the ground; and the peach trees are half stripped. At Woosung, a number of junks were driven high and dry on shore, five were sunk, many acres of land were submerged, and the crops ruined, and several houses blown down. We do not hear of much loss of life in the river, but it is to be feared from the accounts brought in by ships of quantities of wreck seen by them, that many Chinese sailors must have perished in the open sea. Indeed, at Shanghai, we only had the outer edge of the cyclone, which the ships whose reports we give below, experienced in its full fury. We shall not know for some time probably the full extent of the damage caused; but lame ducks have been already dropping in for some days past. The *Selika* was towed up dismasted, on Monday, by the *Confucius*. The hulk which was doing temporary duty at the mouth of the Yangtze, pending repairs to the regular light-ship, has come in with her bows badly damaged. The Ningpo boat which was anchored over the wreck of the *Hellespont* was driven high and dry into a paddy-field. The American ship *Mary* was blown ashore on Square Island near Ningpo, and towed off next day by the S. S. N. Co.'s *Warrior*, which also reports the Siam ship *St. George* on shore near Chinhai. The barque *Kew-kee* was lost in the same gale; and the *City of Aberdeen* has put back dismasted. On Saturday after failing to beat out to sea, the *City of Aberdeen* ran in for shelter from the gale and anchored, with the Amherst rocks bearing north 8 miles. Finding the ship drove with one anchor and 100 fathoms of chain, a second was let go which brought the ship up but she still pitched very heavily and lost jib-boom, fore-top-mast, and main-top-gallant-mast. Whilst in this position a Junk foundered close by, and the Captain with four Volunteers went to save life. He succeeded in rescuing five Chinese and took them to the *City of Aberdeen*, and left again to endeavour to save more, but in this attempt he was driven out to sea, and after about 24 hours sighted a Junk and pulled for her. Taking his compass with him he boarded and induced the Junk Captain to steer for the entrance of the Yang-tsze, where he was fortunate enough to be sighted and picked up by the Pilot Boat *New York*, after an absence from his ship of about 36 hours. Captain Gerrie seems to have displayed great courage and humanity, after finding his own ship was safe, to have ventured in such weather to go to the aid of suffering Chinese, and it is matter for sincere congratulation that he did not fall a victim to his courage.

Brit. str. "Ganges" July 17th, stood to the Southward for 12 miles to avoid the vortex of a typhoon; heavy gale with furious squalls and a high confused sea running.

Am. str. "Kiangse" experienced strong S.E. winds, and showers of rain and cloudy weather throughout the passage; met str. "Warrior" off the Ruggeds; arrived at Shanghai at 7 A.M. Saw the "Hellespont" Lightboat high on shore, and also a large junk sunk in the fairway off the "Hellespont, and about 30 wood junks on shore and scattered about Woosung.

Brit. str. "Erl King" left Hongkong on Monday, July 13th, at 6.15 p.m., and experienced fine weather and light S.W. winds as far as the Brothers; then light N.E. breeze to Ocksu. On the afternoon of the 15th, when a heavy sea began to run in from the Eastward, the wind and sea increasing all through Wednesday night and Thursday, weather still fine and clear, but the Bar. falling rapidly. On Thursat 7 p.m. off the Castellated Rock, a fearful cross sea, Bar. still falling; 1 a.m. Friday, gale and sea still increasing, Bar. 29.30, Sympesometer 28.80, put the ship to under easy steam, wind and sea still increasing throughout the day, ship pitching her bowsprit under and carrying away a great part of the head gear, but taking in no seas. Friday 11 p.m. the storm at its height the ship lying over with her lee rail level with the water, and unable to rise from the force of the wind and trembling violently; the centre of the typhoon passed between 11 and 12 p.m., when the wind veered round to the S.W., Bar. 28.88, Sympesometer 28.50, rising after midnight, the Cyclone evidently travelling from the S.E. to the N.W., the centre passing a short distance to the Northward of the ship, Saturday morning the glasses beginning to rise, and wind and sea abating, and at noon put the ship before the wind and proceeded on our course, having drifted to the E.S.E. of Namki about 100 miles. Sunday 10 p.m. anchored off the Lightship.

Am. str. "Shansi" July 15th 2 p.m. left Tientsin; str. "Manchu" in port; passed strs. "Yuen-tze-fei" and "Szechuen" bound up in river; 8.30 p.m. anchored for night. 16th, 8.30 a.m. started and crossed Bar; 10.30 Pilot left. 17th, 11.30 a.m. got to Chefoo and took in 11,000 Bean Cakes. 18th, 1.30 p.m. left Chefoo; 7.50 p.m. str. "Lamont" bound up; 10 p.m. off Promontory. 19th, Threatening weather and sea from S.S.E.; 8 a.m. obliged to slow and bring ship's head to sea and wind; decks full fore and aft, and ship making very bad weather; 4 p.m. a sea struck the ship on the Port beam, and stove in four ports, filling decks fore and aft, and slightly injuring two men; heavy squalls and high sea from S. and E. 6.30 p.m. kept ship her course, weather unchanged,—through the night ship labouring and straining very badly; decks both main and lower all afloat, copper stripping off forward, and otherwise damaging herself; wind shifted to S. and W. with hard squalls and blinding rain, making an ugly cross sea. 20th, 8 a.m. weather moderating and sea going down; afternoon fine with fresh breeze from Southward and Westward. 21st, 6 a.m came through large quantities of wreck; 8.30 a.m. made Shaweishan, and 3.15 p.m. Lightship; 8.30 p.m. anchored outside Woosung. 22nd, 5 a.m. started and stopped by "Kiang-loong"; took "Kiangse's" mails and Passengers, as she stays by "Kiang-loong" to render assistance; 8 a.m. arrived at Shanghai.

Brit. barq. "Mistletoe," Thursday 16th inst., fresh and increasing breezes and hazy weather with rising sea, ship under double-reefed sails. Friday 17th fresh gale and heavy head sea; 2 p.m. gale increasing, handed mainsail jibs and spanker. Midnight, gale still increasing with hard squalls and rain, stowed fore sail and close-reefed topsails Noon, gale still increasing, winds N.E. to N.N.E.. Bar. 29.80. Saturday 18th, hard gales and squally with rain. 2 p.m. split main trysail, handed it and fore topsail, passing double gaskets on all sails, ship laying over considerably to the gale; unable to get any water at the pumps. 6 p.m. the rudder head carried away; secured it in the best manner possible. Midnight, gale still increasing with harder squalls, and rain with tremendous sea, wind still N.E., Bar. 29.40. Sounded pumps, and found the ship had commenced to make water; set hands to the pumps but could not get much, the ship heeling over so much to the gale. 3 a.m. the wind commenced veering to the Northward and N. W. still blowing heavy; 5 a.m. commenced to blow a perfect hurricane accompanied with terrific squalls, the ship suddenly thrown on her beam ends. 9 a.m. finding the ship could not righten threw the deck cargo overboard from the starboard side, likewise spars and other articles belonging to the ship, which we found relieved the ship very much; Bar. standing 29.20. Noon, the starboard side constantly under water, consequently washed away all bulwarks fore and aft, leaving nothing but stanncheons and main rail, hurricane still blowing; the Bar. commenced rising, wind veering more to the West and South-westward. Sunday p.m. the gale commenced to moderate and sea falling. 4 p.m. set fore topsail, wore ship on starboard tack to get water pumped out. 8 p.m. moderate, made more sail, wind S.W.; Bar. rising slowly. Pilot boarded the ship on the 21st, and arrived at Woosung on Wednesday the 22nd inst.

Capt. Howes and crew of the barque "Kewkee" returned to Shanghai in the "Mistletoe," having lost his vessel on the 19th inst.

Clipper ship "City of Aberdeen," Friday 17th, Amherst Rock North 8 miles at 3 p.m.; tide South to West, high water at 9 p.m.; 3 p.m. Pilot left ship, light breezes from the South-East, Bar. 29.80; at 5 p.m. wind increasing, Bar. 29.70, wind E.S.E.; at 8 p.m., fresh gale, wind from E. to E. and by S., Bar. 29.50. Saturday 18th, blowing very heavy cross sea, wind E.N.E., Bar., 29.51; at 8 a.m. strong hard gale, heavy rain, and heavy sea running. Bar. 29.43; noon, blowing terrific with heavy rain, Bar. 29.38, wind E.N.E.; 4 p.m. still blowing terrific, with heavy rain and cross sea, gave the ship 90 fathoms chain, port anchor and 75 fathoms on best bower, Bar. 29.30, wind N. E.; 8 p.m. still blowing terrific and rain. Lost jibboom, fore topgallant mast, top mast, and topgallant yards, wind N.N.E., Bar. 29.19: midnight still blowing, hands employed clearing wreck, wind North, Bar. 28.88. Sunday, 4 a.m. blowing a heavy gale from N.N.W. and cross sea, Bar. 28.95; at 8 a.m. wind declining, but sea still heavy, Bar. 29.10; at 10 a.m. gale moderating and sea going down, wind N.W. by W., Bar. 29.35.

At Woosung between the hours of 9 p.m. and 11.30 on the 18th. 36 (thirty-six) Junks (nearly all of large size) were driven high and dry ashore, 5 sunk at their anchors, and 8 were more or less damaged by collision. Several hundred of acres of land entirely flooded, and destruction to cotton crops all but complete; numbers of houses blown down, and damage to property something considerable; but happily few lives have been lost.

THE ANDAMANS.

(Calcutta Englishman.)

We have before us the *Annual Report on the Penal Settlement of Port Blair*, the most interesting part of which—and that to which we intend to-day to confine ourselves—is the account of the relations of the settlement with the aborigines. Mr. Homfray has now succeeded in bringing under his influence the tribes of the south and southern half of the middle Andaman; those of the north Andaman, who are said to speak a different language, alone still remaining refractory. It is remarkable that the good feeling between the Natives and ourselves thus brought about has led to the establishment of friendly relations between the different tribes who were formerly hostile to one another.

Our influence now extends over a space of some seventy miles in length by fifteen in breadth. Some years ago it was commonly believed that the Andamanese either possessed no articulate language, or at least no language sufficiently articulate to be intelligible to any but themselves. It is now, however, evident that they possess a language of considerable complexity, and of sufficient distinctness to be reduced to writing, and acquired, without much difficulty, by any European who chooses to give his attention to it. We cannot help thinking it is time we had something more than the mere brief vocabulary that the official reports have hitherto furnished of this language, which must have special interest for philologists, though it may not be particularly useful to the world at large.

Mr. Homfray has made some progress in his knowledge of the character and mode of thought of these strange people. He tells us that—"Naturally the Andamanese have very great fear of strangers—a feeling doubtless much worked upon by their having been formerly kidnapped away and sold as slaves in distant lands. Their fear is greatly augmented by their belief in evil spirits, and they formerly looked upon all foreigners as demons, for they could not comprehend their colour, or language." Again—"It is now generally understood that they know no Supreme Being;" but "they have some belief in a destroying spirit, and some paradise to which all who die fly to, and rest in."

The report also says—"They believe in ghosts, and hence fear to move about in the dark. On the death of one of their tribes, they instantly desert the encampment for fear of encountering the ghost of the deceased, returning after a month has elapsed. One of their objects in wearing skulls and bones about their body is as a talisman to protect them from any destroying spirit, or any mortal enemy, they may be attacked by. They regard the sun and fire, not as objects of worship, but as a comfort to them in keeping their naked bodies warm and free from insects, as also as a palliative in sickness from exposure,"—traits of character which, we would observe, present strong points or coincidence with the customs of the aborigines of Australia. They are quick-tempered, but generally-harmless, only one act of violence having been committed by the Andamanese visiting the home, when a man killed one of his own tribe in a fit of revenge. For this act he was imprisoned for six months, during which time he became so fat, lazy, and generally happy, that notwithstanding the demonstrations of joy that accompanied his release, we are much inclined to doubt whether the lesson, as a deterrent warning at least, was not lost upon him. The following is Mr. Homfray's Report of the scene which occurred on his release:—

"After explaining to the men the reason of the assemblage and wickedness of 'Jim' with the punishment attached, and on their promising that the like would not occur again, I produced the prisoner before them in irons. At first meeting, they all fell on him with loud crying which lasted 15 minutes, over-whelming him with embraces, and several of them were almost trembling for a while from excitement and joy. For three nights he gave an account of his by-gone days of confinement, accompanying the recital with acting and dancing according to their custom. Having grown very fat and lazy from his idle life, it was with great difficulty he managed this, frequently being obliged to drink water and take rest. The usual crying being over, the women set to plastering him all over with red-earth and lard, which is always done to those who may be going to recite, and perform in these night dances, to prevent chill from the exposure they may go through, while heated in the dance, as also as a charm and marked decoration on the occasion. His muscles had become so weak, that at times he was obliged to be supported, and in the day, so that he might complete this ceremony, they fastened leaves and cord round his body, to strengthen the muscle, and keep him from pains and cold. When this was all over, I indulged them with some refreshment, and they then took their leave."

Mr. Homfray is of opinion that the race is gradually becoming extinct. In 1858 he estimated the population at about 5000; Now, he does not think it is more than 3000. Children born at the Home are so far affected in *physique* by the partial domestication of their parents that they invariably die soon after birth; and Mr. Homfray thinks that, as a rule, few of the Andamanese live to more than forty years of age. No progress has been made in inducing these people to barter jungle-produce for food, tobacco, beads, and the like, owing greatly, it would seem, to their inability to count beyond five.

BHOOTAN AND THIBET.

(Englishman.)

We have received letters from the Dooars, giving particulars of the quarrel between the Bhooteas and the government of the Grand Llama. It appears that in March last the Grand Llama sent an envoy to the Bhootens, demanding the tribute due to Lhassa, together with all the arrears. The request was most impolitic. Having allowed the tribute to fall into arrears, the Llama had taught the Bhootens to consider them-elves freed from an allegiance which had never been of benefit to them. When, therefore, the envoy made his demand for the tribute and arrears, the Bhootens, instead of complying, expelled him from Poonakha. He was told that the Bhootens renounced all connection with Thibet, because, when they asked for assistance in the war with the English, it was not only denied them, but they were told to make peace with their enemies. Again, the articles which were formerly supplied to the Lhassa authorities were productions of the Dooars, and as these districts are not now in the possession of the Deb and Dhurm Rajahs, it is impossible for them to continue the supply. Finally, the Thibetans were told to apply to the English, the present holders of the Dooars, if they required any Dooar productions. This reply, explicit though it was, was not sufficient for the Llama, who sent a fresh envoy with a demand for a share in the "tribute" paid by the English on account of the Dooars. This was refused even more insultingly than the first demand, and the result is a new phase of the interminable quarrelling which is so peculiar a character of Bhootea politics. It is reported that the Thibetans are making military preparations to enforce their claims, but with Jung Bahadoor on their hands, it is scarcely probable they will be so infatuated as to make a demonstration against Poonakha.

BOKHARA.

(Englishman.)

We have received letters from Loodhiana and Peshawur containing some scanty details of the late events in Bokhara, the substance of which will be found below. After taking Samarcand the Russians advanced on the capital, and encountered the army of the Khanate about half way between the two cities. The battle which ensued was long and obstinate. The Russians fought with the courage of men who had set everything on the desperate game in which they were engaged, and who knew that defeat was certain and inevitable destruction. The consciousness of the greatness of the stake to each man personally, made their resistance to the overwhelming masses which surged upon them, steady and invincible. On the other hand the Bokhariots, reinforced by the fierce Turkomans of Khiva, and the brave Karakalpahsand Kiptchaks from Khokand, and by numbers of strangers, hurled themselves in wild and frenzied swarms on the unyielding battalions before them. They were fighting the battle of their country and of their faith, and fanaticism made them repeat, with a fatal similarity, the part of the Mamelukes in their defence of Egypt against the French. For two *puhurs*, eight hours, the fight swayed to and fro, and then, borne down by superior discipline, and superior arms, the Moslems broke and fled, scattering them-elves over the entire face of the country. Our correspondent adds expressively, "they were completely dispersed." In the fight the army of Bokhara, it is admitted, lost 10,000 men, and "an incredible number" were wounded. Great as the victory was, it had cost the Russians dear. Of their army nearly 2,000 men had fallen. As soon as the fight was over they pushed on for Bokhara, so as to give their enemies no time for rallying. They are said to have massed so large a force in Turkistan, as to put all idea of further resistance out of the question. It is somewhat curious that both our correspondents declare the Ameer was not in this battle; that he had, on the excuse of a hunting expedition, withdrawn himself from the masses clamouring to be led against the Russians, and that his exact whereabouts was not known. They both repeat what has been stated, in the usual place in our columns, that there is an alliance between the Ameer and the Russian Governor General, and that personally the Ameer is the friend of the invaders.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

Shanghai Tea, Silk, Cotton and Opium Returns for Season Commencing June 1, 1868

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Souchong.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			110,581.93	..	..	110,581.93	2,620.67	..	4,727.25	192.57	236.44	2,078.15	5,770.13	14,629.22
Lieutenant	July 17	London	4,926.56	..	..	4,926.56	..	..	187.22	64.43	..	53.20	11.55	316.40
Earl Dalhousie	" 21	Do.	10,856.00	..	..	10,856.00	..	..	49.60	..	1.62	18.00	60.00	119.02
Douglas Castle	" 21	Do.	6,122.42	..	..	6,122.42	..	..	463.89	..	..	164.23	428.80	1,056.92
Joseph Sprott	" 22	Do.	4,327.99	..	..	4,327.99	228.00	..	278.21	..	..	69.23	560.13	1,075.57
The Cedars	" 22	Do.	3,060.32	..	..	3,060.32	..	..	170.33	..	10.20	98.23	159.87	438.63
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	148,875.13	..	..	148,875.13	2,848.67	..	5,866.90	257.00	248.26	2,481.04	7,470.48	17,636.36

TO UNITED STATES.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Oolong.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Sorts.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			1.40	..	..	1.40	..	60.31	3.00	..	..	6.00	62.55	131.86
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	1.40	..	..	1.40	..	60.31	3.00	..	..	6.00	62.55	131.86

TO HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SILK.

	To Great Britain.	To Marseilles.	To America.	To Hongkong & Coast Ports.	Total China.	Japan Transhipped.	Grand Total.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Total as per last Report	5806	1890	86	124	10506	1199	11634
Ellora and Dupleix	4884	1069	66	4	6023	346	6369
Total	10690	2959	152	128	16529	1545	18003

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared.	Hongkong.			Coast Ports.			Japan.			Total.
		Export	Re-export.	Tran-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Tran-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Tran-shipped.	Piculs.
Total as per last Report		..	..	..	1,672.70	..	..	..	..	..	1,672.70
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		..	..	..	1,672.70	..	..	..	..	..	1,672.70

OPIUM

OPIUM RETURN FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 18th, 1868.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa.		Patna.		Benares.		Persian.	
	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	37	37.00	100	120.00	20	24.00	..	..
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imported direct to the shore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	37	37.00	100	120.00	20	24.00	..	..
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	32½	32.50	103	123.60	42	50.40	..	..

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang.		Kiukiang.		Hankow.		Chefoo.		Tientsin.		Newchwang.		Ningpo.		Kee-lung.		Total.	
	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.
Malwa	91	91.00	38	38.00	49	49.00	41½	41.50	108	108.00	..	..	58	58.00	..	..	388½	388.50
Patna	1	1.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3.60	..	..	4	4.80
Benares	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1.20	25	30.00	..	..	4	4.80	3	3.60	33	39.60
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	95	95.20	38	38.00	49	49.00	42½	42.70	133	138.00	..	..	65	66.40	3	3.60	425½	432.90

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

SHANGHAI, JULY 25, 1868.

IMPORTS.

OUR last was dated 17th July. The *Ganges* with the Mail of the 5th June arrived on the 20th, the due date, although from the severe typhoon blowing here on Saturday and Sunday, fears were entertained she might be late. The *City of Aberdeen* trying to beat out, lost jibboom, fore topmast, and main top gallant mast, her refit will not, however, occupy long. Several disasters have occurred on the coast, amongst the casualties is the loss of the *Keekee*. If the particulars contained in correspondence under the heading "Chefoo" be correct we may soon expect to see more activity in our port.

The arrivals have been the *Copernicus* Str. from Liverpool on the 22nd—this vessel made the run in 77 days including stoppages; she was under steam 67 days. The *Mary* from Puget Sound, this vessel got ashore, when close in, she was towed off by the *Warrior* steamer. Mr. Dadabhoy Burjorjee has filed a petition in Bankruptcy. The various Memorials sent to Sir Rutherford Alcock on the subject of the revision of the Treaty have been published in pamphlet form. Since the typhoon the weather had become very hot.

SOFT GOODS.—GREY GOODS—During the past week the accounts from the Northern Markets have continued to be very satisfactory; but the Native dealers have shown no disposition to purchase Shirtings at advanced rates. This is doubtless owing to their being in full stock for the time, but a good business is looked for directly late purchases have been shipped.

T-CLOTHS have been in active enquiry—both on the spot and to arrive, and the scarcity of stock has tended to run up prices. Some classes of 7 lbs. Goods may be called fully one mace per piece higher than when the last mail left. 6 lbs. have not shown a corresponding advance—though they are slightly better in value. 8 lbs. 36 in., are in fair enquiry at last rates.

In WHITE SHIRTINGS there is little change to note.

DRILLS have improved in value, and are much asked for. Sales of Dutch, English, and American are reported "to arrive" at irregular, but advancing prices.

WOOLLENS.—There has been a good enquiry for Sp. Stripes at slightly higher rates, and a demand has sprung up for Figured Orleans—which has been partially met by importers.

There is little alteration in Camlets—but Fancy Woollens are in small demand at better prices.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—Dyewood without change. Black Pepper enquired for.

SUGAR.—Prices without change, but transactions few, and buyers holding aloof.

METALS.—IRON NAIL ROD.—Small sized rods are again lower, the larger sizes are much sought after at slightly improved rates. Bar iron, somewhat easier.

Assortments having a large proportion of small sizes may be quoted Tls. 1.90 *a* 2.00. Fair to good Assortment, Tls. 2.40 *a* 2.60. Hoop, Tls. 2.50 Flat and Round, Tls. 2.50 *a* 2.55. Stocks of unsuitable assortments are very heavy, whilst parcels having a good quantity of large sized Rods are scarce.

LEAD.—Holders desirous to sell, L.B. offering at Tls. 6.50, no buyers.

COAL.—We are without arrivals since the 17th, there is no change to record. Stocks are ample and the demand slight.

QUOTATIONS, DUTY PAID, IN SHANGHAI SYCEE.

TLS. 75.3.0. EQUAL MEX. $ 100.

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
GREY SHIRTINGS—				
7 lbs.	℔ pc.	1.9.2	to	2.0.0
8.4 to 8.6 lbs.	"	2.2.6	"	2.3.2
9 to 9.12 lbs.	"	3.0.0	"	3.3.5
WHITE SHIRTINGS	"	.....	"	.....
56 Reed	"	1.9.5	"	2.0.0
60 "	"	2.1.0	"	.....
64 "	"	2.2.0	"	.....
66 "	"	2.2.5	"	2.3.5
72 "	"	2.6.0	"	.....
80 *a* 84 Reed	"	3.0.0	"	3.2.0
T-CLOTHS—				
6 lbs.	"	1.4.5	"	1.8.5
7 lbs.	"	1.7.0	"	2.1.8
8 to 8 4 lbs.	"	2.3.0	"	2.6.0
AMERICAN DRILLS, 40 yds.	"	4.2.0	"	4.4.0
AMERICAN JEANS, 30 yds.	"	3.4.5	"	.....
AMERICAN SHEETINGS, 40yds.	"	4.1.0	"	4.1.5
ENGLISH DRILLS, 40 yds.	"	4.0.0	"	4.2.0
DUTCH DRILLS 30 *a* 40 yds.	"	3.7.0	"	3.8.0
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	℔ doz.	0.6.0	"	0.8.5
Brown	"	0.5.5	"	0.5.7
WHITE FIGURED SHIRTINGS	℔ pc.	2.1.0	"	2.2.5
Dyed,	"	2.3.0		nom.
BROCADES—				
White, 40 yds.	"	2.2.0	"	2.2.5
Dyed,	"	2.6.5	"	2.8.0
DAMASKS, Dyed, 40 yds.	"	4.5.0	"	5.0.0
GENTIAN SHIRTINGS	"	2.7.0	"	2.8.0
CHINTZ—				
Assorted,	"	1.3.5	"	1.8.5
Blue	"	1.4.0	"	1.5.0
Brown	"	2.0.0	"	2.2.0
Scarlet	"		"	
TURKEY REDS, 24 yds.	"	2.1.0	"	2.3.5
VELVETS—				
Black, 22 in.	℔ yd.	0.2.0	"	0.2.1
Blue, 22 in.	"	0.2.0	"	0.2.2
VELVETEENS—				
Black, 18 in.	"	0.1.6	"	0.1.6½
26 in.	"	0.2.6	"	0.2.6½
DIMITIES, 12 yds. 41 in.	℔ pc.	1.9.0	"	2.0.0
MUSLINS, 12 yds. 42 in.	"	0.8.0	"	1.0.0
CAMLETS, English—				
S, 56 yds.	℔ p.	13.0.0	"	13.5.0
S S	"	12.2.5	"	13.2.5
S S S	"	9.0.0	"	10.5.0
SPANISH STRIPES	℔ yd.	0.5.5	"	0.7.0
MEDIUM BROAD AND HABIT CLOTH	"	0.8.0	"	1.1.0
LONG ELLS—				
Scarlet, 24 yds. H H	℔ pc.	6.9.0	"	.....
" C P H	"	6.8.5	"	.....
Assorted, H H	"	6.9.0	"	6.9.5
" C P H	"	6.7.0	"	6.8.0
LASTINGS, 30 yds.	"	11.5.0	"	12.2.5
CRAPE LASTINGS, 30 yds.	"	8.0.0	"	8.5.0
CRAPE LUSTRES	"	4.5.0	"	4.7.0
ORLEANS—				
Figured, 30 yds.	℔ pc.	3.5.0	"	3.7.0
Plain, 30 yds.	"	3.3.0	"	3.5.0

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
IRON—				
Nail Rod	℔ pl.	2.1.0	to	2.3.0
Fair to good assorted	"	2.4.0	"	2.5.5
Hoop	"	2.5.0	"	2.5.5
Flat and Round	"	2.6.0	"	2.2.0
LEAD	℔ pl.	6.6.0	"	6.7.5
TIN PLATES	℔ box	4.6.0	"	5.0.0
STEEL	℔ tub	4.5.0	"	4.7.0
FLINTS	℔ pl.	1.0.5	"	.....
WINDOW GLASS	℔ box	3.8.0	"	5.0.0
PEPPER—				
Black	℔ pl.	5.3.0	"	.....
White	"	8.0.0	"	9.0.0
BETEL NUT—				
Cochin China	"	3.0.0	"	3.3.0
Singapore	"	2.4.0	"	2.6.0
RATTANS—				
Straits, common	"	2.0.0	"	2.4.0
Banjermassing	"	4.2.0	"	5.0.0
SAPAN WOOD—				
3 pieces weighing 1 picul	"	1.9.5	"	.....
6 *a* 7 " "	"	1.4.0	"	1.7.0
SANDAL WOOD—				
South Sea Island	"	3.5.0	"	3.6.5
Malabar	"	10.8.0	"	11.5.0
MANGROVE BARK—				
Singapore and Penang	"	1.4.0	"	1.6.0
Siam	"	.....	"	.....
TIN—				
Straits	℔ pl.	19.0.0	to	19.5.0
Malacca	"	20.0.0	"	21.0.0
RICE—				
Arracan and Rangoon	℔ pl.	.....	"	.....
Siam, Cargo	"	1.0.0	"	1.2.0
good to finest white	"	.....	"	.....
Saigon	"	.....	"	.....
Bengal, com. to middling	"	1.20	"	.....
good to fine	"	1.50	"	.....
Chinese	"	1.2.0	"	1.6.0
Japan	"	1.3.0	"	.....
SUGAR—				
Black, Swatow and Amoy	"	2.0.0	"	2.3.0
Formosa	"	2.0.0	"	2.5.0
Brown, Hainan	"	3.0.0	"	3.1.0
Formosa & Amoy	"	3.1.0	"	3.5.0
Swatow	"	3.5.0	"	3.6.0
Canton	"	2.5.0	"	3.2.0
Manila	"	2.3.0	"	2.8.0
White, common to fair	"	4.1.0	"	4.5.0
medium	"	4.9.0	"	5.3.0
fine to finest	"	6.1.0	"	6.5.0
COALS—				
English	℔ ton	9.5.0	"	.....
Cardiff	"	10.5.0	"	.....
American Anthracite	"	13.0.0	"	.....
Sydney	"	9.5.0	"	10.0.0
Japan	"	5.2.5	"	6.5.0
Formosa	"	6.0.0	"	6.5.0

OPIUM.—Our market for *Malwa* has advanced, and the day after the Mail arrived large sales were effected at Tls 510 of the cargo brought on by this steamer, and as No. 1 drug continued to be freely enquired for, holders became firmer and demanded Tls. 515, at which some small sales were made. Dealers having now supplied their immediate wants and but little better news having reached us to induce shipments to the North, the market is rather dull to-day at Tls. 510.

Patna.—Has remained without change, and is in fair demand to-day at Tls. 483 *a*

EXPORTS.

TEA.—*Black*—Settlements during the past week have been on a more moderate scale, amounting to about 10,000 chests. Prices paid for the bulk of these show an advance of fully Tl. 1 per picul since last mail, though an occasional small parcel here and there has been bought rather cheaper. Among the transactions reported is a large parcel of Dust at Tls. 13½ per picul.

Quotations are as follows:—

Hohows	Tls.	20 *a* 21
Oonahms	"	25.75 *a* 35.
Oopacks	"	27.50 *a* 28.
Ningchows	"	26 *a* 31.50.

The market closes quiet and weak, more especially for the lower descriptions, which natives appear more anxious to obtain offers for.

Green—Purchases have been confined to Pingsuey descriptions at from Tls. 35½ to 38½ per picul proportion, at which figures some 6 chops have found buyers. These prices show little variation from the highest point of the market.

SILK.—Immediately after departure of the last Homeward steamer, Silk settlements were resumed, and considerable business has taken place daily since the mail left. Settlements for the week are estimated at fully 2,000 *a* 2,500 bales, at prices as irregular as those of the previous mail. The arrivals from the interior having been on a par with the settlements, the unsold stock remains 4,000 *a* 4,500 bales.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

There has been a moderate business done during the week.

At the beginning rates looked as if they were to rise, and private paper was sold at 6s. 3½d. and Bank at 6s. 2½d.

A pretty fair amount of Sterling having been sold at 6s. 3d., Bank paper receded to 6s. 2¼d., but rates are stiffer to-day.

On Hongkong a few transactions took place at 26.

On India sales have been made at 311. We hear even the rate of 313 quoted for Bank's paper.

Some paper in private hands has been sold at irregular and rather high prices.

Dollars after a rise to 75.75 close calm at 75.30.

On London	Bank Rate, sight,	6s. 0¼d.	per Tael.
	Bank Bills, 6 months' sight,	6s. 2¼d.	
	Credits, " "	6s. 2¾d. *a* 6s. 3d.	
	Documentary and other Bills, 6 months' sight,	6s. 3d.	
On Paris—	Credits, 6 months' sight Bank,	fcs. 7.87½	
	Documentary, 6 months' sight,	fcs. 7.90	
On Calcutta—	Bank Bills, 3 days' sight,	Rs. 313 per 100 Taels.	
On Bombay—	" " "	Rs. 311 "	
On Hongkong—	Bank Bills, 3 days' sight,	26 per cent discount.	
"	Private, 15 days' sight	26¾ " "	

BULLION:—

GOLD BARS.—Pekin, 98 touch, Tls. 167.50 per 10 Taels Shanghai weight.

BAR SILVER.—111.20 Shanghai Taels, per 100 Taels Canton weight.

MEXICAN DOLLARS.—75.3.0.

CAROLUS DOLLARS.—77.7.0.

COPPER CASH.—1,470 per Tael.

LIST OF SILK SHIPPERS.

From 1st June to 24th July, 1868.

	S'ton & M'sllcs.
Adamson, W. R., and Co.	—
Ashton and Co.	15
Barnet, Geo, and Co.	758
Birley, Worthington and Co.	268
Bland, J.,	265
Borneo Company	292
Borntraeger and Co.	156
Bourjan, Hubener and Co.	248
Bovet, Brothers and Co.	70
Bower, Hanbury, and Co.	532
Bradwell, Bloor and Co.	27
Brand, Monro and Co.	1,501
Carter and Co.	580
Chapman, King and Co.	231
Coutts and Co.	30
Cunnine and Co.	129
Dow and Co.	12
Gamwell, F. R.	50
Gibb, Livingston and Co.	467
Gilman and Co.	466
Glover and Co.	38
Gutschow and Co.	12
Heard, Augustine, and Co.	183
Helbling and Co.	36
Hogg, Brothers,	269
Holliday, Wise and Co.	—
Hughes & Co.	13
Jardine, Matheson and Co.	539
Jarvie, John, and Co.	549
Meynard and Co.	30
Milsom and Tod,	645
Nachtrieb, A., and Co.	110
Overweg and Co.	154
Petrocochino and Co.	25
Pustau, Wm. and Co.	792
Primrose and Co.	246
Reid & Co.	77
Reiss and Co.	25
Reme and Co.	—
Rothwell, Love and Co.	—
Russell and Co.	829
Sassoon, David, Sons and Co.	589
Scheibler Matthai and Co.	184
Shaw, Brothers and Co.	400
Siemssen and Co.	247
Skeggs and Co.	434
Smith, J. M., and Co.	—
Textor and Co.	515
Thorne, Brothers and Co.	8
Turner and Co.	236
Westall Brand and Co.	80
Wilkinson, Alfred, and Co.	259
White, F. G.	28
Miscellaneous	211
Total Bales	13,860

SHARES AND STOCKS.

Banks.	Shares	Paid up.	Latest Quote	Dividend.
	£	£	£	£
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	20	20	..	13 p.c
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	20	20	18	5 p.c.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	25	25	29	6 p.c.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	$125	125	old 150 new 147	12 p.c.
Oriental Bank Corporation	25	25	42½	12 p.c.

COMMERCIAL COS.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	
Shanghai Dock Co.	500	500	150	6 p.c.
Shanghai Club	400	400	Nil.	None.
Shanghai Gas Co	100	100	75	
Shanghai Racket Club	120	120	75	"
Hongque Wharf Co.	1,000	1,000	51	"
Shanghai S. N. Co.	1,000	1,000	1,500	8 p.c.
S. Tug & Lighter Co.	850	850	25	None.
Shanghai Horse Bazaar	50	50	0.75	"
French Gas Co.	50	50	25	"
China Fire Insurance Co	5,000	500	500	10 p.c.
North-China Insurance Co.	5,000	1,000	2,400	..
Union S. S. Co.	250	250		30 p.c.
Yangtze Insce. Assn.				8 p.c.
Recreation Fund	$50		$35	..

CHEFOO QUOTATIONS.

July 18th, 1868.

GREY SHIRTINGS,—		
8¼ lbs. per piece	Tls.	2.3.3
WHITE SHIRTINGS.—		
64 reed per piece	Tls.	2.2.4
T-CLOTHS, 6¼ cat. "	"	2.5.0
Do. 5¼ " "	"	2.1.0
FIGD. ORLEANS	"	3.8.0
DYED SPOTS	"	2.5.5
WHITE DO.	"	2.4.0
DYED BROCADES	"	2.8.0
WHITE DO.	"	2.4.0
AMERICAN DRILLS,—		
40 yards, per piece	Tls.	4.6.0
ENGLISH DRILLS,—		
40 yards, per piece	Tls.	4.0.0
LONG ELLS-SCARLET "	"	6.6.0
SPANISH STRIPES	"	0.7.0
IRON-BAR, per picul	"	3.3.0
IRON-ROD "	"	3.0.0
STEEL, per tub	"	5.8.0
TIN, per box	"	6.0.0
ISINGLASS, Japan per picul	"	36.0.0
SEAWEED, Japan "	"	3.3.0
COTTON, per picul	"	18.0.0
VERMICELLI "	"	4.8.5
PEAS,—		
Green, large, per 360 cat.	Tls.	3.7.2
BEAN CAKE, per picul	"	0.7.7
BEAN OIL "	"	3 6.0
MALWA (Sales), per picul	"	522.0.0

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

DR. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT-BROWN
COD LIVER OIL.

The undersigned having received information that fraudulent imitations of this celebrated Oil are extensively sold by unprincipled dealers in INDIA and CHINA, all purchasers of DR. DE JONGH'S OIL are especially requested to observe that the following are the indications of the genuineness of the Oil.

The bottle is sealed with an impressed metallic capsule (centre, a cod-fish on a shield, encircled by the words "DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL.")

The label, and 16-page pamphlet round each bottle, under pink outside wrapper, bear DR. DE JONGH'S SIGNATURE and STAMP (centre, a cod-fish on a shield, encircled by the words "DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL.")

NOTICE.—Rs. 1000 REWARD.

Any parties counterfeiting DR. DE JONGH'S SIGNATURE and STAMP, or copying or colourably imitating his label, or preparing, selling, or importing FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law, for forgery and fraud.

ONE THOUSAND RUPEES REWARD

will be paid for such information as shall lead to the detection and conviction of any person so offending.

Communications in strict confidence received by

DR. DE JONGH'S SOLE CONSIGNEES and AGENTS,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.,
77, Strand, London.

18de 2935 June 18th, 1868.

THOMAS BEAR'S
CELEBRATED
VIRGINIA SHAG AND BIRDSEYE TOBACCO,

TRADE MARK.

The proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempts at imposition should take place after it has left his manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco, Virginia Birdseye Tobacco, Virginia Cut Cavendish Tobacco, Virginia Returns Tobacco, York River, Carolina Rose, Golden Gem, Havana Tobacco, Persian Tobacco, Latakia Tobacco, Oronoko Tobacco, Imperial Tobacco, Smoking Mixture, Jewel of Ophir.

Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish, Honeydew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manila Cheroots, Meerschaum Pipes, and all Descriptions of Tobacconists' Fancy Goods.

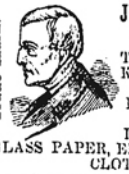
MANUFACTORY—HIGH STREET, BOROUGH, LONDON.

Sold by all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout the world.

17ma-69 2187 March 18th, 1868.

OAKEY'S NON-MERCURIAL SILVER-SMITH'S SOAP.

Surpasses all other articles for Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, &c. Tablets 6d. each.

Trade Mark. 

JOHN OAKEY & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF

THE WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS,
EMERY, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS PAPER, EMERY AND GLASS CLOTH, &c.

Scotch, French, London, Russian and other Glues.

Wellington Mills, Blackfriars Road, LONDON, S.

OAKEY'S
CIRCULAR & PRICE CURRENT

may be had on application at the Office of this JOURNAL.

31au-68 554 August 31st, 1867.

ELLWOOD'S
AIR-CHAMBER HAT FOR INDIA.

LIGHT AS PITH—SOFT AS TURBAN, DURABLE, AND COMFORTABLE.

Prize Medals—1862 and 1865 Exhibition.

HATS, CAPS, AND HELMETS,

Every description manufactured at the Works of

J. ELLWOOD & SONS,

GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, S. LONDON,

Helmet Contractors to the London Police Force.

Army Helmets and Caps with latest Improvements.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS' Goods are kept by all respectable Traders and Storekeepers.

CAUTION.—No Air-Chamber Hats or Helmets genuine, unless bearing "ELLWOOD & SONS'" name.

*** *Orders through Mercantile Houses carefully shipped.*

17ma-69 2188 March 18th, 1868.

COLT'S REVOLVERS,

As supplied to and adopted by the

English, American, Russian, Prussian, Austrian,

and many other Governments, are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for House Protection, Travellers and Officers. Colt's Revolving

RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS
AND
PISTOL-CARBINES

(Pistol with attachable stock.) Exhibition Prize Medals awarded, 1855, 1862 and 1867. Beware of Counterfeits. Every arm is London-proved, and bears the Company's trade marks.

HOLSTERS, BELTS, POUCHES, AMMUNITION,

Address—

COLT'S FIRE-ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON,

Also to be had through any East India or Colonial Agency.

17ma-69 2185 March 18th, 1868

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stocks consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS.

The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into a mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,

of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196, 197 & 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payabl in London.

31de-68 1526 December 24th, 1867.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn Headache, Gout, and Indigestion;

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for LADIES' CHILDREN, and INFANTS, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co.,
Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

AGENTS in Shanghai Messrs. WATSON, CLEAVE & Co.

N.B. Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

31de-68 1529 December 24th, 1867.

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,
EUSTON ROAD, LONDON.

FORTY YEARS' USE OF THESE MEDICINES
(Morison's Vegetable Universal Medicines)

By the public has proved their efficacy and virtues, and the truth of Mr. MORISON'S system as to the cure of diseases. Being composed only of vegetable matter or medicinal herbs, they are harmless to the most tender age or weakest frame, under every stage of suffering; the most pleasant in their operation; and the most certain in searching out the root of any complaint. Besides cleansing the great highway of the body—the bowels—they, act copiously on the kidneys, the liver, and the skin. A sense of relief in the whole system, is felt very shortly after they have been taken,—the blood flows more evenly, the heart beats more regularly, and sleep is given to those long deprived of it. The medicines consist of three sorts. No. 1 Morison's Pills; No. 2 Morison's Pills. In boxes at 7½d., 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.; family packets, 11s. each; also the Vegetable Aperient Powders, 1s. 1½d. per box.

MORISON'S UNIVERSAL OINTMENT

Is recommended as the best external application in all cases of Wounds, Cutaneous Eruptions, &c. In Pots at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.

The above Vegetable Universal Medicines are sold by the Hygeian Agents, and all Medicine Vendors.

AGENTS in Shanghai,—Messrs. LLEWELLYN & Co.,—*Medical Hall.*

31de-68 1527 December 24th, 1867.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution Against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

16ja-69 1721 January 16th 1868.

No. 1.

Three Prize Medals, Paris Exhibition, 1867.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,

FREE FROM ADULTERATION,
MANUFACTURED BY

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

17my-69 2712 May 16th, 1868.

SILVER MEDAL.
PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

PEPSINE.
MORSON'S PEPSINE WINE, LOZENGES, & GLOBULES,

THESE preparations are prefect palatable forms for administering this popular remedy for weak digestion. In bottles and boxes, from 2s.

Pancreatic Emulsion
in 4 and 8 oz. bottles.

SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATES,

Introduced by Dr. TILNURY FOX, Dietetic preparation, supplying an important deficiency in the food of Invalids and Children, in packets.

GELATINE & CREOSOTE (Morson's.)
PURE CHEMICALS AND LATEST PREPARATIONS.

*** See Name, Address, and Trade Mark.

T. MORSON & SON,
31, 33, *and* 124, *Southampton Row, Russell Square, London.*

Orders to be made payable through Agents or by English drafts.

Shipping Orders Carefully Packed.

AGENTS,—*Shanghai*—J. LLEWELLYN & Co.

30se-68 825 September 28th, 1867.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

16ja-69 1719 January 16th 1868.

English & European News.

"THE MAIL."

A PAPER containing the news, the principal leaders, a well-digested summary, and all interesting matter from *The Times.*

Published in London twice a week.

The Newspaper hitherto known as the *Evening Mail,* having become the property of the proprietors of *The Times,* will, on and after the 30th of June, be published twice a week, under the title of

"THE MAIL."

at the price of Threepence per copy as heretofore, or 8d. a week post free.

The days of publication will be Tuesday and Friday, and each paper will contain the news and all matters of interest appearing in the three previous numbers of *The Times,* which will thus be rendered available, in a cheap and convenient form, for persons residing abroad or in the colonies

Subscribers can obtain "THE MAIL" through Newspaper Agents, or may have it from the Publisher, on pre-payment, at Printing House Square, London.

31de 3 Shanghai, 10th July, 1868.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,

SILK, WOOLLEN, & MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN AGENTS,

50, 51 & 52, St. Paul's Churchyard,

LONDON.

INVITE the attention of Merchants and Traders throughout India and China, to the fact, that they have had 25 years' experience as SHIPPERS OF GOODS to those Markets, and that they undertake the execution of Indents from £50 value upwards, on the closest Wholesale Terms.

N.B.—A Price List of 72 pages, and sent post free, containing full particulars of every description of Silks, Woollens, Muslins, Calicoes, Prints, Ladies' Under Clothing, Baby Linen, Mantles, Shawls, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Linens, Blankets, Carpets, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Lace, Haberdashery, Jewelry, etc., etc., and every particular necessary for ordering Goods from D. N. & Co.'s London Warehouse.

Agency Department.

D. NICHOLSON & Co. undertake the Execution of Indents for Merchants and Traders Abroad, who have not Buyers in London, for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

As D. N. & Co. have Accounts for their own Business with the principal Manufacturers in England and France, they can offer their Correspondents many advantages which could not be obtained from an ordinary Agent.

Under arrangements of this kind the Original Invoices are, in all cases, forwarded.

Household Furniture, Pianofortes and other Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire Arms, Cutlery, Agricultural Implements, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes, Wines, Ales, Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Books, Toys, etc., etc., bought in the Best Markets, and Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Foreign Produce Disposed of, for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,

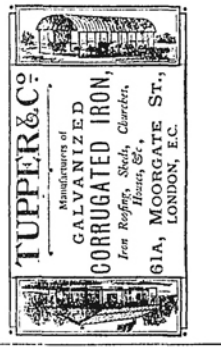
50, 51 and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard.

LONDON.

BANKERS—Messrs. Martin & Co., 68, Lombard Street.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley and Co., Bombay.

Bojy 1723 January 16th, 1868.



163-69 1722 January 16th 1868.

HOLLOWAY'S Pills & Ointment.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THIS Medicine is universally admitted to be the most efficacious remedy known to the world. No preparation is so suitable to the Climate of India as this fine and invigorating Medicine. It is particularly adapted to the Constitution of European Ladies, as it is never failing in its effects in all diseases peculiar to Females, while those who are attenuated by the debilitating effects of the Indian Climate will find in this wonderful remedy a kind of Talisman whereby they may insure a restoration to robust health.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE science of Medicine has never before produced any remedy that can be compared to this wonderful Ointment, as it cures after all other means have failed, all old wounds, sores, ulcers, and also the most inveterate skin diseases peculiar to the Indian Climate. It is the true friend of the Soldier and Civilian, as certain old sores can be removed by it that cannot be conquered by any other treatment.

20-e-68 749 Shanghai, Sept. 20th, 1867.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	SAILED	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
July 17	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	July 16	General	Russell and Co
... 17	Kiang-loong	Am str	776	Friend	Hankow	... 15	do	Russell and Co
... 18	Warrior	Am str	1080	Andrews	Ningpo	... 17	Tea, etc.	Russell and Co
... 18	Tun-sin	Br str	610	Howlett	Hankow	... 16	General	Glover and Co
... 19	Moyune	Am str	709	Johnson	Hankow	... 17	do	Russell and Co
... 20	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	... 19	General	Russell and Co
... 20	Ganges	Br str	1190	Cates	Hongkong	... 15	Mails, &c.	P. & O. Co
... 20	Erl King	Br str	1040	Pinel	Hongkong	... 13	General	Augustine Heard and Co
... 20	Hero	Light sh		Seven	Tungsha Bank		(For Repairs.)	
... 21	Hing-hai	Chi str		Chinese	Foochow	... 16		Chinese Government
... 21	Titana	Tahi str	805	Mackenzie	Hongkong	... 15	General	Augustine Heard and Co
... 21	Confucius	Chi str	265	Marsellus	Cruise	... 19		Chinese Government
... 21	Selika	N.-Ger.bg	240	Hummel	Ningpo	... 13	Ballast	Siemssen and Co
... 21	Warrior	Am str	1080	Andrews	Ningpo	... 20	General	Russell and Co
... 21	Yung-hai-han	Am str	1250	Morrison	Hongkong		do	Russell and Co
... 21	City of Aberdeen	Br sh	551	Gerrie	Put back	... 13	Tea	W. R. Adamson and Co
... 21	Shanse	Am str	561	Young	Tientsin	... 15	Beancakes, &c.	Russell and Co
... 21	Fire Queen	Am str	1123	Gray	Hankow	... 19	General	Russell and Co
... 22	Mistletoe	Br baq	268	Robertson	Foochow	... 12	do	Russell and Co
... 22	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	... 21	do	Russell and Co
... 22	Copernicus	Br str	950	Markwell	Liverpool, &c.	May 6	do	Butterfield & Swire
... 22	Sarah	Br bg	180	Brown	Chefoo	July 19	do	Master
... 23	Fung Shuey	Am str	741	Hildreth	Hongkong	... 19	General	Olyphant and Co
... 23	Mary	Am sh			Puget Sound		Lumber	
... 23	Adeline	Br bg	238	Darke	Swatow	... 13	Sugar	A. R. Tilby and Co
... 24	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	... 23	General	Russell and Co
... 24	Plymouth Rock	Am str	768	Hammon	Hankow	... 22	do	Russell and Co
... 24	Szechuen	Am str	553	MacKenzie	Tientsin & Chefoo	... 20	Beancakes, etc.	Russell and Co
... 24	Manchu	Am str	803	Clark	Tientsin & Chefoo	... 17	General	Russell and Co
... 24	Young Greek	Br baq	424	Beinroth	Bangkok	... 1	Sugar, etc.	Siemssen and Co
... 24	Alert	N.Ger.baq						

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DISPATCHED BY.
July 16	Dove	H.M.G.B.	.....	Dunlop	Hankow		
... 17	Fusi-Yama	Br str	1113	Hardie	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
... 17	United Service	Br str	600	Stocks	Hongkong & Canton	do	Glover and Co
... 17	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 17	Fredrick	Lightship		Brodhurst	Tungsha Banks		
... 18	Dupleix	Fr str	1900	Noël	Hongkong	Silk, etc.	Messageries Imperiales
... 18	Ellora	Br str	1070	Murray	Hongkong	do	P. & O. Co
... 19	Fe-loong	Br str	260	Pritchard	Hiogo via N'saki	General	T. Kroes and Co
... 19	Hiroshe	Br str	1294	McQueen	Hankow & Ports	do	Russell and Co
... 19	Warrior	Am str	1080	Andrews	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 19	Hongque	Am str	444	Cooper	Hankow & Ports	General	Olyphant and Co
... 20	Lieutenant	Br baq	500	Peters	London	Tea	Borneo Company Limited
... 20	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 21	Cadiz	Br str	481	Edmond	Yokohama	Sundries & Re-exports	P. & O. Co
... 21	Earl Dalhousie	Br sh	1047	Campbell	London	Tea	Gilman and Co
... 21	Forfait	H.I.M.S.	.....	Le Saulnier de la Cour	Chefoo		
... 21	Hannah Nicholson	Br baq	251	Harvey	Hongkong	Ballast	Siemssen and Co
... 22	Kiang-loong	Am str	776	Friend	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
... 22	Mona	Br str	542	Mooney	Nagasaki	Sundries	T. Kroes and Co
... 22	Douglas Castle	Br sh	677	McRitchie	London	Tea	Gilman and Co
... 22	Valetta	Am baq	386	Gover	Saghalien Island	Ballast	Olyphant and Co
... 22	The Cedars	Br baq	336	Stonehouse	London	Tea	Chapman, King and Co
... 22	Nipon	N-Ger.bg	472	Asverus	Swatow	Sundries & Re-exports	Siemssen and Co
... 22	Ville de Grenade	Fre baq	269	Carrieque	Tientsin	do	J. S. Baron
... 22	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	Opium	Russell and Co
... 23	Tun-sin	Br str	610	Howlett	Hankow & Ports	General	Glover and Co
... 23	Joseph Sprott	Br baq	556	Dixon	London	Tea	W. R. Adamson and Co
... 23	Japan	N-Ge.sch	270	Lamberlich	Nagasaki	Ballast	Siemssen and Co
... 23	Confucius	Chi str	265	Marsellus	Cruise		Chinese Government
... 23	Warrior	Am str	1080	Andrews	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 33	Hindoo	Swe baq	349	Grundberg	Newchwang	do	Frazar and Co
... 23	Hero	Light sh		Seven			
... 23	Courser	Am baq	495	Dickey	Nagasaki	Re-exports	Captain
... 24	Moyune	Am str	709	Johnson	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
... 21	Erl King	Br str	1040	Pinel	H'kong & Canton	do	Augustine Heard and Co
... 24	Pluto	Chi str	170	Pike	Cruise		Chinese Government
... 24	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

No. & SEC.	NAME.	No. of G. B.	COMMANDER.	FLAG & RIG.	GUNS.	H. P.	MEN.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	WHERE FROM
B N Y	Acorn	.....	Roe, Surgeon	H. M. S.	.....	.....	.....		Hospital Ship
9 p	Rinaldo	.....	Bush	H. M. S.	.....	.....	.....	May 9	Hiogo
B N Y	Salamis	.....	Pusey	H. M. S.	.....	.....	.....	June 19	Nagasaki
6 s	Monocacy	.....	Carter	U. S. Corvette	.....	.....	.....	June 27	Nagasaki
2 s	Kien Chan	.....		H. I. M. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	July 6	
Wusung	Scorpion	.....	de la Saille	H. I. M. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	June 29	Chusan

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No. & SEC.	SHIP'S NAME	COMMANDER	FLAG & RIG	TONNAGE	DATE OF ARRIVAL	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	REMARKS
9 p	Copernicus	Markwell	Br str	950	July 22	Liverpool, &c.	Butterfield & Swire	Hongkong, &c.	4th proximo
2 p	Peeyuen	Pitman	Am str	230	Nov 21	Foochow	J. M. Nixon, Jr.		
6 p	Fenella	Sang-ging	Chi str	220	June 29	Foochow	Chinese Government		
S S N W	Fire Queen	Gray	Am str	1123	Ju'y 21	Hankow	Russell and Co	Hankow & Ports	26th instanc
O W	Fung Shuey	Hildreth	Am str	741	July 23	Hongkong	Olyphant and Co	Hankow & Ports	To-day
P & O M	Ganges	Cates	Br str	1190	July 20	Hongkong	P. & O. Co	H'kong with Mails	1st proximo
1 s	Hing-hai	Chinese	Chi str		July 21	Foochow	Chinese Government		
M D	Kiangsoo	Cheethan	Br str	418	Apr 30	Nagasaki	Hughes and Co		
M D	Kin Shu	Hoole	Br str	684	July 10	Hongkong	Glover and Co		
M I M	Phase	Hinstin	Fr str	711	July 16	Yokohama	Messageries Imperiales	Yokohama	24th after Mail ra
S S N W	Shanse	Young	Am str	561	July 21	Tientsin	Russell and Co	T'tsin via Chefoo	Cld. 24th inst
D W	Ta-Yung		Br str	124	Apr 4	Woosung	Russell and Co		
D W	Tahwah	Andrews	Am str	275	July 9	Hankow & Ports	Russell and Co		
3 p	Titana	Mackenzie	Tahitian str	805	July 21	Hongkong	Augustine Heard and Co		
8 s	Tsatlee	Blatchely	Am str		Apr 3	Kinkiang	Russell and Co		
1 s	Williamette	McLeod	Chi str	176	Mar 22	Hankow	Chinese Government		
	Yung-hai-han	Morrison	Am str	1250	July 21	Hongkong	Russell and Co		
	17 STEAMERS								

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.

Boxers Patent Cartridge.
Manufactured by
ELEY BROS.,
LONDON.

.577 Bore as used in Converted Snider Enfield Rifles.

The above Cartridges are made in three sizes. viz., .577 (or Snider Enfield) bore; 600 (or half-inch) bore; and .451 (or small) bore.

These CARTRIDGES have been adopted after careful comparative trials against all other descriptions, by HER MAJESTY'S WAR DEPARTMENT, as the Standard RIFLE AMMUNITION, for the BRITISH ARMY, and are not only used exclusively for the SNIDER RIFLE, but are adapted to all other systems of military BREECH LOADING RIFLES.

They are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of Metal, are Waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

Boxer Cartridge Cases (empty), of all three sizes, packed with or without bullets, and machine for fastening same in Cartridges.

Makers of BOXER CARTRIDGES, 450 bore, for Revolving Pistols, in use in Her Majesty's Navy.

PIN CARTRIDGES for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12 M, 9 M, and 7 M, bore.

CENTRAL FIRE and PIN FIRE CARTRIDGES, for all sizes of Guns, Rifles, and Revolvers.

Double Waterproof and E B Caps. Wire Cartridges for killing game at long distances. Felt Waddings to improve the shooting of guns; and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,
GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W. C.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

30my-69 o-a-f-n 2732 30th May, 1868.

S. MAW & SON,
MANUFACTURES OF
SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS,
INFANTS' FEEDING BOTTLES,
LINT, &c., &c.,
And Dealers in all kinds of
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
AND
APOTHECARIES' WARES,
11 & 12, Aldersgate St., London, E.C.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES forwarded to the Trade on receipt of Business Card.

o-a-f 12ju 2869 June 13th, 1868.

F. S. CLEAVER'S
PHOTOGRAPHER'S SOAP,

For entirely and speedily removing the stains of Nitrate of Silver from the hands, etc., without in any way injuring the skin.

WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN A PARTICLE OF CYANIDE OF POTASSIUM.

F. S. CLEAVER

Begs to recommend the above to the PHOTOGRAPHIC WORLD, PROFESSIONAL and AMATEUR, as being the ONLY PREPARATION EXTANT, which, while being perfectly harmless in itself, will effect the desired object.

He also recommends his PRIZE MEDAL HONEY SOAP as the ONLY ORIGINAL AND GENUINE PLATE ROUGE SOAP, the ONLY ARTICLE NECESSARY TO PRODUCE A SPEEDY and BRILLIANT POLISH.

MILITARY AND NAVAL TOILET SOAP.

Also every description of Toilet Soap and Perfumery.

32 and 33, Red Lion Street, London, W.C. and Paris.

30se o-a-f 2309 April 1st, 1868.

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

No.&Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Ton-nage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
7 s	Alcyone	Findlay	Br baq	371	Dec 27	Keelung	Bourjau, Hübener and Co	London via H'kong	Early
1 s	Alicia Annie	Kirby	Br baq	300	July 8	Newchwang	Fobes and Co		
1 s	Alice Thompson	Ielavo	Br baq	308	July 10	Newchwang	Frazar and Co		
G L W	Anne Porter	Irving	Br bg	238	July 14	Keelung	Order		
1 c	Aquarius	Altman	N-Ger.bg	264	July 14	Newchwang	T. Kroes and Co		
1 c	Asphodel	Bayfield	Br baq	297	July 14	Newchwang	A. R. Tilby and Co		Ft or Ch
7 s	Bremen	Bullerdieck	N-Ger.sh	910	June 23	Cardiff	Siemssen and Co	Foochow	27th instant
2 s	Capiolani	Upton	Br baq	540	June 30	Liverpool	Reid and Co	London	Early
3 c	Charger	Leslie	Am sh	1169	July 13	Liverpool	Olyphant and Co		
1 c	Chillingham	Dunn	Br baq	452	July 15	Newchwang	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
8 s	City of Aberdeen	Gerrie	Br. sh	551	July 21	Put back	W. R. Adamson and Co		
2 p	Crowshay Bailey	Hansenberg	Br sh	682	July 7	Sydney	Russell and Co		
H Q	D. H. Watjen	Datjen	N-Ger.sh	1170	July 4	Cardiff	Wm. Pustau and Co	Batavia, &c.	Early
2 c	F. Reck	Denker	N-Ger.bk	546	June 24	Keelung	Augustine Heard and Co	London	Early
1 p	Fanny Smail	Firth	Br baq	389	July 15	Keelung	Order		
7 s	Glenshee	Dyson	Br baq	317	July 14	Keelung	Master		
8 s	Golden Fleece	Gall	Br sh	359	July 8	Keelung	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
1 s	Guiding Star	Bishop	Br baq	415	July 8	Swatow	Frazar and Co	London	Early
4 c	Hastings	Cobbett	Br sh	541	June 24	Freemantle	Gilman and Co	London	Immediately
1 s	Hector	Harten	N-Ge.sch	189	July 15	Newchwang	Wm. Pustau and Co		
1 c	Heng Hoi	Holinguist	Siam baq	353	June 22	Bangkok	Siemssen and Co		
1 p	Helen	Law	Br baq	282	June 29	Swatow	Gilman and Co		
6 c	Horatio	Palmer	Am sh	440	May 25	New York	Ball, Purdon and Co		For Charter
1 c	Isabella Ridley	Watson	Br baq	516	July 10	Swatow	Bourjau, Hübener and Co	London	Early
7 s	Jenny	Russelin	Russ baq	557	June 23	Liverpool	Siemssen and Co	London	Early
2 p	John Norman	Gardner	Br sh	513	July 8	Foochow	Frazar and Co		
D W	Kjobenhavn	Holm	Dan baq	358	July 16	Keelung	T. B. Field and Co	Keelung	Cld. 24th inst
O D	Maitland	Coulson	Br sh	798	June 21	Put back	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
7 p	Marcellus	White	Br baq	274	July 18	Newchwang	Chapman, King and Co		
6 c	Margaret	Burdisson	N-Ger.sh	750	June 24	Shields	Wm. Pustau and Co		Ft or Ch
Wusung	Mary		Am sh		July 23	Puget Sound			
8 s	Mary Whitridge	Cutler	Am sh	862	June 23	Cardiff	Russell and Co	London	Early
9 s	Mistletoe	Robertson	Br baq	268	July 22	Foochow	Russell and Co		
2 p	Napoleon III	McMillan	Br sh	780	July 16	Newchwang	Frazar and Co		
O W	Northampton	Barclay	Br sh	1184	July 16	Sydney	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
2 s	Preciosa	Franke	N-Ger.sh	744	June 22	Cardiff	Wm. Pustau and Co	London	Immediately
2 s	Sarah	Brown	Br bg	180	July 22	Chefoo	Master		
1 c	Sea Queen	Laige	Br sh	377	July 2	Singapore	Master		
7 p	Setika	Hummell	N-Ger.bg	207	July 21	Ningpo	Siemssen and Co		
7 s	Simoda	Crowell	Am sh	650	July 2	Puget Sound	Olyphant and Co		
2 c	Star of China	Hodge	Br sh	794	June 12	London	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Immediately
1 p	Stella	Day	Br baq	265	July 8	Keelung	J. Marshall and Co		Ft or Ch
1 p	Tientsin	Jarman	Br baq	254	July 13	Newchwang	Russell and Co		
7 s	Trebolgan	Lewis	Br sh	1171	June 9	Puget Sound	Olyphant and Co		
1 s	Westward Ho	Kirk	Br baq	577	July 8	Singapore	Tan Choon Sang		For Charter
3 c	Wild Deer	Smith	Br sh	1016	June 21	London	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Immediately
	46 Vessels								

TUG BOATS PLYING FOR HIRE.

No.&Sec	Name.	Commander.	Flag.	Ton-nage.	Agents.
	Bunker Hill	Murray	American steamer	63	Primrose and Co
	Fokelin	Morris	British steamer	70	Captain Patridge
	Maggie Lauder	Ryder	British steamer	130	Mackenzie and Co
	Samson	McCaslin	British steamer	80	Frazar and Co
	Titan	Loberge	British steamer	90	Gibb, Livingston and Co

RECEIVING SHIPS AND HULKS.

No.&Sec	Name.	Commander.	Flag.	Ton-nage.	Agents.
	Receiving Ships.				
3 s	Ariel	J. McKenzie	British ship	596	P. F. Cama and Co
4 s	Berwick Walls	Patridge	British ship	685	Jardine, Matheson and Co
3 s	Emily Jane	E. J. Des Landes	British ship	490	E. D. Sassoon and Co
4 s	Water Witch	Lewes	British barque	297	Captain Lewes, on board
3 s	Wellington	Bennett	British barque	412	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
	Hulks.				
O D	Euxine	Annatoyn	British barque	398	Powder Magazine
3 s	Frederick VII	Mahon	British barque	350	Imperial Customs
6 p	Kingsan	Brown	American ship	570	Captain Patridge
O L L	Ngapuhi	Croad	British barque	545	Harbor Master
5 p	Nimrod	Vincent	British barque	26	H. I. M.'s Customs

DIVISION OF THE HARBOUR IN SECTIONS.

To assist in finding the position of any vessel in Port, the Anchorage is divided into 9 Sections, commencing at the Upper Limit, East Gate Creek, near the Chinese City.

The 3rd, 4th, 6th and 7th Sections on the Pootung side are set apart for the Steamer Anchorage.

Section :—
1.—From Upper Limit to the Shanghai Steam Navigation Co.'s Wharf.
2.— " S.S.N.Co.'s Wharf to Yang-king-pang Creek.
3.— " Yang-king-pang Creek to Custom House.
4.— " Custom House to Danish Consulate.
5.— " Danish Consulate to Old Dock.

Section :—
6.—From Old Dock to Union Wharf.
7.— " Union Wharf to Dent's Godowns.
8.— " Dent's Godowns to Gibb Livingston's Wharf.
9.— " Gibb, Livingston's Wharf to Lower Limit Mark.

In the Sections all the vessels are anchored in lines between the banks of the river, and lettered according to their position, thus :—
S., Shanghai Side; C., Centre; P., Pootung Side; O. L. L., Outside Lower Limit, and O. U. L. Outside Upper Limit.

WHARVES, DOCKS, &c.

M D	—Muirhead's Dock ... O. U. L. p	H W	—Hunt's Wharf ... 7 s
S S N W	—Shanghai Steam Navigation Company's Wharf ... 2 s	O W	—Olyphant's Wharf ... 7 s
G W	—Messrs. Glover and Co.'s Wharf ... 2 s	T W	—Trautmann's Wharf ... 7 s
K W	—Messrs. Kroes and Co.'s Wharf ... 2 s	H Q	—Hong Que Wharf ... 7 s
P & O M	—P. & O. Company's Moorings ... 3 s	F W	—Farnham's Wharf ... 7 s
P & O W	—P. & O. Company's Wharf ... 2 p	D W	—Dent's Wharf ... 8 s
S S N W, H	—Shanghai Steam Navigation Co.'s Wharf, Hongque. 5 s	G L W	—Gibb, Livingston and Co.'s Wharf ... 9 s
A H W	—Messrs. Augustine Heard and Co.'s Wharf ... 5 s	B N Y	—British Naval Yard ... 9 p
N B J	—Nicolson & Boyd's Jetty ... 7 p	S S N D	—Shanghai Steam Navigation Company's Dock ... O. L. L. p
O D	—Old Dock ... 6 s		

[*Edited by* R. S. GUNDRY, *Printed and Published at the "North-China Herald Office," Shanghai.*]

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.